THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 160.] AUGUST 1, 1807. [1 of Vol. 24.

"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* PROGRESS *of* INSURANCE *in* GREAT BRITAIN.

ABOUT eighty or an hundred years ago the business of Marine Insurance in this country was inconsiderable. Before that time, Antwerp, and after the decline of Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Venice, and Hamburgh, were the principal places where Insurances were made. This circumstance was one cause of the establishment in 1719 of the two Chartered Companies, the Royal ExchangeAssurance, and the London Assurance. The risk in marine insurance may be estimated by the value of the imports into, and exports from, Great Britain, which on an average of five years, ending January 5, 1805; were; imports; 18,861,660l. official value, and exports 30,400,487l. official value. The amount of the Marine Insurance duty in England and Scotland for the year ending January 5, 1806 was 215,485l. which, if divided into one hundred parts, above ninety seven would be found to be contributed by private underwriters, little more than two parts by the Royal Exchange Assurance, and considerably less than one part by the London Assurance.

In the year 1803, the gross produce of the marine insurance duty in England was 113,464l. and the aggregate amount of property insured from *sea risk*, in Great Britain in that year may be estimated at about 100,000,000l.

The property insurable from fire in Great Britain may be comprized under the following heads, viz.

Houses		£.270,000,000
Furniture		135,000,000
Household Stuff, viz.		
Clothes	15,550,000	
Plate.	10,000,000	
Jewels and Trinkets	5,000,000	
Clocks and Watches	2,000,000	
Books	5,00,0000	
Wine	2,00,0000	
House and Table Linen	3,000,000	
Horses and Carriages	2,000,000	
Other Articles	5,450,000	
	50,000,000	
Add for Scotland, one-tenth	5,000,000	
		55,000,000
Agricultural Stock, *i. e.* Wheat, Oats, Beans, &c.		32,500,000
British Manufactures for Home Consumption, viz.		
Woollens	11,000,000	
Cotton	6,000,000	
Leather	12,000,000	
Linen	2,000,000	
Hemp	2,000,000	
Glass	2,000,000	
Paper	1,000,000	
Porcelain and Pottery	2,000,000	
Silk	3,000,000	
Hardware	6,000,000	
Beer	10,000,000	
Spirits	4,000,000	
Soap	1,500,000	
Salt	1,000,000	
Candles	2,000,000	
Carry over	£.65,500,000	492,500,000

Brought over	£.65,500,000	492,500,000
The amount of the following articles must be considerable, viz.—Manufactures of White Lead and Turpentine; Casks and Vats for Liquors, Dyes, Paints, Drugs, Hats, Snuff, Horn, Straw Work, Paper, Books, Furniture, Musical Instruments, Watches and Jewellery, Coaches and other Carriages, Printing Apparatus, Salt Provisions, Beef, Butter, Pork, Fish; altogether probably not less than	10,500,000	
Total annual amount of British Manufactures for Home Consumption, exclusive of various Articles in Tin, Iron, Copper, and other Metals, not noticed . .	75,500,000	
British Manufactures for Exportation, the real value of which in 1799, was	40,000,000	
	116,500,000	
Foreign Merchandize.—The real value of Imports in the year 1779, was 48,000,000l. of which 8,000,000l. arose from East India Commodities, which, whilst they remain in the Company's Warehouses, 150,000,000l. are not insured	40,500,000	
Taking one-fourth of this 156,000,000l. as Insurable Property throughout the year, it will give	156,000,000	39,000,000
The accumulated Stock of Works of Art, in Collections of Pictures, Medals, Statues, and Vases, cannot be estimated at less than		10,000,000
Shipping.—The value of Ships in Harbour, from undisputed *data*, must exceed 20,000,000l. the Shipping belonging to the Plantations may be taken at 2,500,000l. and Vessels on the Stocks at 500,000l. Total, 23,000,000l. one fourth of which may be taken as Insurable Property		5,750,000
To these Articles various other Stocks of Insurable Property might be added; but no reasonable Estimate can be formed of their amount. The principal are Magazines of Coals, Alum, and other Minerals; Boats and other River Craft; Arsenals and Public Buildings and Offices, say		10,000,000
Total Insurable Property in Great Britain		557,250,000
The Insurable Property in Ireland, in Houses, Furniture, Agricultural Stock, Manufactures on Hand, Foreign Merchandize and Shipping, if taken at two-fifteenths of the Insurable Property in Great Britain, would amount to more than 70,000,000l. but we will only state it at one-tenth		54,725,000
Total Insurable Property in the United Kingdom		611,975,000

The progress of Insurance may be estimated from the following Account of the Revenue derived from Policies of Insurance:—

		£.	£.
1798	England	136,729	138,299
	Scotland	1,569	
1799	England	140,855	143,887
	Scotland	3,031	
1800	England	126,670	123,793
	Scotland	2,123	
1801	England	152,518	155,229
	Scotland	2,710	
1802	England	164,807	167,647
	Scotland	2,839	

The

The following is an Account of the gross Fire Insurance Duty in England and Scotland for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1806, distinguishing the Amount paid by each Office respectively:—

LONDON.	£.	s.	d.
Albion, (one Quarter, from Michaelmas to Christmas, 1805)	3,568	4	7
British	18,744	2	6
Globe	17,248	10	2
Hand in Hand	12,120	11	3
Imperial	23,141	5	11
London	6,210	3	5
Phœnix	59,162	3	10
Royal Exchange	44,095	13	3
Sun	92,845	3	11
Union	4,783	3	1
Westminster	12,277	13	3
	£.294,196	15	2

COUNTRY.	£.	s.	d.
Bath, Sun	1,137	1	0
Bath, Old	1,599	9	5
Birmingham, half a year to Christmas, 1805	924	18	11
Bristol, Town	3,320	18	4
Bristol, Crown	1,257	19	10
Essex, Equitable	1,036	9	4
Finchinfield Society	52	0	6
Hants, Sussex, and Dorset, Winchester	1,312	18	2½
Kent	4,752	3	2
Liverpool	2,790	3	4
Norwich, Christmas, 1804, to Michaelmas, 1805	3,063	13	3
Norwich Union, Christmas, 1804, to Midsummer, 1805	1,346	11	5
Newcastle upon Tyne	3,759	5	9
Salamander in Wiltshire	2,829	3	10
Wooler, Northumberland	42	16	0
Worcester	1,426	13	1
	£.30,652	10	4½

SCOTLAND.	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	970	14	4
Dundee	1,521	3	3
Edinburgh, Friendly	2,948	0	3
Glasgow	1,955	12	6
Edinburgh, Caledonian, one quarter of a year	661	12	7
	£.8,057	2	7

It appears, from the preceding Tables, that the value of Property insured in Great Britain

In 1785 was about	£.125,000,000
1789	142,000,000
1793	167,000,000
1797	184,000,000
1801	223,000,000
1806	200,000,000

No Insurance Duty existed in Ireland previously to the year 1794, the produce of which, for three quarters, ending December 24, 1800, was

In Dublin	2,530	15	0
In the Country	150	0	0
	£.2,680	15	0
A fourth quarter at the same Rate would be	893	11	0
And the whole year	3,574	6	0

The Duty for the year, ending January 5, 1802, was

In Dublin . . .	4,197	8	8
In the Country . .	218	5	4
	£.4,415	14	0

The amount of property insured in Ireland, is, therefore, probably less than 10,000,000l. and the total amount of property insured in the United Kingdom about 270,000,000l.

The Sun Fire Office was the first that attempted the insurance of goods and of houses, beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. They have a fund of 100,000l. to defray all claims upon them.

The Imperial has a capital of 1,200,000l. on which 10 per cent. has been deposited, amounting to 1,200,000l.

The Albion has a Capital of 1,000,000l. on which 10 per cent. or 100,000l. has been deposited.

The old Bath Office has a fund of 30,000l.

The New Bath office has one of the same amount.

The Bristol Office has one of 10,000l.

The Salamander Office one of 120,000l.

The Royal Exchange Office in Dublin state their capital at 100,555l.

In North America several insurance companies have been established.

There is a chartered or Public Marine Insurance Company established at Stockholm, and also one at Copenhagen. Their capitals are not very considerable, and they never venture large sums in one risk. There are private underwriters at Stockholm, Gottenburgh, and Copenhagen, who insure moderate risks. Many insurances from Sweden and Denmark are, on account of this inadequate supply at home, ordered to be made in Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and London; and are effected with the companies or underwriters, according to circumstances.

It is believed that before the American war, there was not any Marine Insurance Companies at Hamburgh, nor any in Germany. At present (Nov. 1806) there are about thirty Companies in Hamburgh, two or three in Bremen, some in Lubeck, and Trieste, and one even in Berlin and Breslaw. It is remarkable that there are only about sixteen underwriters in Hamburgh. Merchants on the Continent, before these Companies were formed, supposed that our underwriters at Lloyd's were a body of men linked together with a common capital, but by the Failures amongst them which happened during the American war, they became undeceived; and in consequence of their private underwriters experiencing similar misfortunes with the English insurers, they were led to establish Companies at Home.

There are five Marine Insurance Offices at Calcutta, four or five at Madras, and one at Bombay, but none in China. The advantage they supply to the merchants resident in India is the certainty of having their property covered; which from the precarious communication with this country, they are not always sure of having done in Great Britain. These offices are respectable, but their business is not very extensive, being principally confined to the Insurance of the coasting trade in India, and the trade from India to China. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure that I have observed in your Magazine the attention of some of your correspondents directed to the present state of music in this country. Our national taste in this respect, in the opinion of those among ourselves who are competent to form a judgment on the subject, no less than of those whose musical talents have distinguished them on the *Continent, is confessed to be truly deplorable. If you conceive that the subjoined observations have any tendency to promote a reformation in the public feeling on this head, you will oblige me by inserting them.

Every one knows the superiority of the human voice over any instrument hitherto invented. The most obvious cause of this, is the impracticability of conveying ideas, and a correspondent melody at the same instant by artificial means. Another reason to be assigned, is the impossibility of transfusing into a mere machine, that degree of feeling which is continually necessary to interest the hearer, and which is effected with so little labour by the experienced vocal performer. Besides this, it might be maintained, that the rich tones of the

* A friend of mine once told me, that during his residence at Berlin, he expressed his astonishment to the Countess B. a lady of no common accomplishments, that he never saw any English music in her collection —"You are perfectly right, said she, I have not a single piece, and when I want any, I will make Angelina (her daughter, then fourteen years of age,) compose me some.

voice

voice in its improved state are altogether inimitable. It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that we hear with so much delight and interest the singer, whose voice has been rendered by cultivation at once the vehicle of thought, feeling, and diversified melody.

On this account it is, that we have all paid our tribute of applause to the three singers who have most distinguished themselves in this country, Mara, Catalani, and Billington. To ascertain, however, the degree of commendation due to each, it will be necessary to estimate their comparative merits. The task is not an easy one, and it is with diffidence that I submit the following remarks to the judgment of the reader.

To begin then with something like a criterion. If it were asked, what are the essential qualities of a good singer common to all the different departments, in which the human voice may be employed, the following four would easily suggest themselves. 1. A full, clear, and flexible voice capable of wide compass, and perfect in its tones. 2. An easiness and nicety of articulation. 3. A variety of ornament suited to the character of the music. 4. An appropriate pathos. These four at least, it must be allowed, are obviously requisite, and, assumed as a criterion, may enable us to enter upon the comparison with greater confidence.

I do not conceive Mara to have been deficient in any of these qualifications. With a voice equal to any province of music, she excelled particularly in the oratorio. Despising the frippery of a style at the present day too much admired, her expression and modulation were equally chaste and elegant. She never condescended to prettinesses. Her cadenzas were appropriate and dignified, yet varied at every repetition. I need but appeal to those who ever heard her sing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," or "Farewell ye limped springs," to confirm me in the assertion, that she had a wonderful command of the passions of her audience. She seemed to have taken pains to divest herself of the grimace of the country in which she was educated, and, with very few exceptions, to have succeeded. Compared with Billington or Catalani, her voice was not extensive, yet this defect was never sufficiently perceived to be regretted. In a word, to those who admire Handel, (and I wish he were more generally admired!) Mara would appear, of all others, the best adapted for the noblest purpose to which her art can possibly be applied, viz. the true expression of the sublime and pathetic.

Mrs. Billington, in compass of voice and rapidity of execution, as far as I am able to judge, stands unrivalled. Yet her defects are many and great. Though possessed of great facility of modulation, she scarcely ever varies her cadenzas upon a repetition. The lower notes of her voice are not so firm as those of Mara, who is inferior to her in the strength and sweetness of the higher. It is perhaps the bad taste of the day which induces her to dwell so long and so frequently upon a shake, to the utter disgust of every admirer of genuine ornament. In pathetic music she seldom shews sensibility, and consequently seldom excites it. I remember to have observed in that exquisite part of the song above mentioned, "Farewell thou busy world," Mrs. Billington exhibited as little feeling as the book which she held in her hand. Songs of the same character with the "Soldier tired of war's alarms," or bravuras as they have been termed, which would by no means suit Madam Mara, serve to place Mrs. Billington's powers in their proper light. In fine, she may be characterised as a brilliant and astonishing singer, who never touches the finer feelings, who has contributed in no small degree to pervert the public taste, and who, compared to Mara, appears as inferior as the lowest species of Lyric poetry is to the Epos.

Of Madam Catalani there are a variety of opposite opinions. I shall express my own judgment freely, without wishing to bias or to dictate. In the dramatic music of the Opera, this singer seems, if not perfect, at least far superior to any performer ever heard in this country: for, besides a voice equal to the most difficult execution, she possesses an interesting countenance, graceful gesture, and elegant person. Nothing can be more puerile and absurd, than the report that she does not sing in tune. It is in opposition to the judgment of the first musicians, who not only deny the fact, but give her credit for a most accurate ear. Every one must instantly be struck with her easy and clear articulation, which is so essential a qualification for the stage. Her tones are full and liquid: her cadenzas appropriate and masterly. In chromatic passages, which, it may be observed, should be seldom introduced, she has acquired a wonderful clearness and

and rapidity. Nor does she avail herself, in any instance where celerity is requisite, of the *staccato* method of expression constantly used by Billington, and which is allowed by professional persons to be mere trick. We find in this singer that mellowness and distinctness combined, to which Mara first taught us to affix a just value.

Such are the leading excellencies of Catalani. But we must not omit to mention that she has brought with her from the Continent an unmeaning smile, I had almost said, grimace, which to the dispassionate and unprejudiced observer, cannot fail to be disgusting. It is obtruded upon us without discrimination in the most affecting, no less than in the most frivolous passages. Whether she profess love, relate facts, or beg for life itself, we are assailed by the same inconsistent distortion of the features. It would be an act of kindness to apprize her of the contempt which so conspicuous a piece of affectation must produce in an English audience. Nor would there be any impropriety in proposing to her for a model the science, taste, and dignity of Madam Mara. Catalani, though young, has already the merit of great purity of manner, and sweetness of tone; and by a judicious imitation of Mara, if she can be induced to avoid the nauseous and meretricious ornaments of singing, adopted by Braham and Billington, it is highly probable that she may eventually prove the finest singer in the world. A. B. E.

Marlow, May 28, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the midst of a destructive war, it may seem quite out of season to present you with any remarks upon an emblem of peace. But an idea has occurred to me, concerning the origin of the adoption of the olive-branch as a pacific emblem, which I beg leave to suggest, though proceeding from no better source than imperfect conjecture: and it is offered to the public, with a hope of exciting those who are better qualified for the task to elucidate the subject, rather than from any wish to impose my own opinion upon others.

The adoption of the olive-branch, as an emblem of peace, is unquestionably of great antiquity. That as such it was not unknown to the old Romans, the following line from Virgil is of itself sufficiently conclusive:

Pacemque manu ramum prætendit olivæ.
Æn. 8. 116.

The Greeks too held the olive-branch in great esteem, and probably considered it as emblematical of peace; since in their civic games it was appointed as a token and reward of victory, the conqueror being crowned with it: for, as these sports were entirely pacific, it might, as an emblem of peace, not inaptly be used to dignify those who excelled in them. But other and more positive evidence of its being used by the Greeks, as a pacific emblem, may perhaps be met with in Greek writers, whom I have not an opportunity of consulting.

The olive-branch is not, I believe, mentioned in the Bible, as being used by the Israelites under the character of a pacific emblem: but in the apocryphal book of Judith, we are informed that a garland of olive was placed upon Judith when the children of Israel rejoiced, because she had delivered them from the destruction with which Holofernes threatened them, and had opened to them a prospect of security and peace. Amongst these ancient nations, therefore, it would seem that a particular honour was attached to the olive-branch; and that it either assumed the office of a pacific emblem, or bore evident allusion to a successful, or happy termination of contest, danger, or calamity. The conclusion that I would draw from hence is, that the origin of this, its emblematical designation, is coeval with the universal deluge; and that it arose from the circumstance of the dove, which Noah sent out of the ark, returning with an olive-leaf, according to our translation of the Bible, or, which the Hebrew may signify, an olive-branch, as a token that the divine wrath was appeased, and the waters of the flood were abated. There can exist no doubt that the Greeks and Romans had some knowledge of the deluge, either handed down to them by tradition, or derived from the Jewish records, or heathen historians: and the olive-branch might still retain its appropriate designation, even after the reason of it was lost and forgotten; as we see in our own country, customs continued from ancient times, with the original cause of which we are now no longer acquainted.

Hanslope, Your's, &c.
July 2, 1807. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT the time that Mr. Greathead received the parliamentary reward for his supposed invention of the Life-Boat, I troubled you with a long letter

on

on the subject, which was published in the xivth vol. p. 319, of the Monthly Magazine. In that letter I boldly asserted the right of Mr. Wouldhave to claim the honour of that invention, and invited Mr. Greathead to shew, if he could, that I had treated him unfairly. Mr. Greathead, however, did not think fit to take any notice of the papers which appeared about that time on the subject, but contented himself with a few puffs in the newspapers now and then, in which, by the assistance of the editors, he was held out to public view as the inventor. As I considered the method he took to establish his claim to be at once unfair and pitiful, I determined to assert the claim of Mr. Wouldhave in a manner that should force him either to answer me, or be considered as a pretender to what was not his own. I accordingly put myself to the trouble and expence of printing "The Enquiry concerning the Invention of the Life Boat, &c." whereby I have given to the public an opportunity of judging how far his claim is capable of being substantiated. Mr. G. has not yet thought proper to make any reply. Unknown to me, a gentleman, who frequently favours Messrs. Nichols and Son with communications for their periodical work, wrote a letter on the subject of the Life-Boat, in which he recommended my pamphlet. His letter was published in the Gent. Mag. for May, 1806, and is signed W. N. C. In the Gent. Mag. for July appeared a short letter, signed Y. R. in which the invention is claimed for Mr. L. Lukin, coachmaker, Long Acre, London, and Mr. Wouldhave and Mr. Greathead challenged to prove the contrary. To this letter I replied in August, and, according to my manner, gave my name. In the Mag. for September I had my performance severely criticised, and all my improprieties and puerile expressions pointed out with Johnsonian dogmatism, but none of my arguments touched. The gentleman at first alluded to, and who gave rise to the present controversy, had, in his letter, called my pamphlet a well written one, and Mr. Lukin, harping on the words "well written pamphlet," gave me reason to suppose that he considered W. N. C. and W. A. Hails as the same person, under different signatures. As I wrote the pamphlet with no other view than to do justice to an ingenious, and, in my opinion, injured man, I had nothing of my own at stake, and can truly say that no advantage was sought on my part which truth did not offer. I was therefore unwilling that any one should be led to think I had been puffing under a borrowed signature to bring my little work into notice, or even that there was an understanding between W. N. C. and the writer of that pamphlet; and though Messrs. Nichols must be well assured that we are two distinct persons, yet I desired them, in my answer to Mr. Lukin's letter, to assure the public that I did not even know who was the writer of the letter signed W. N. C. till nearly a month after its appearance in their work. As Mr. Lukin, in his letter, had made a great parade of his candour and liberality of sentiment, I did not expect that I should have those things kept back which I desired particularly to have published. In this, however, I was mistaken, for my notice on the above circumstance was not published; and another, of far greater consequence, namely, that M. Bernieres, director of bridges, causeways, &c. in France, invented an unimmergible boat long before the date of Mr. Lukin's patent, upon which a number of trials was made at the gate of the Invalids in Paris, which demonstrated it to be as completely formed for safety as either the Life Boat, or Mr. Lukin's with projecting gunwales. The experiments were made in the presence of vast numbers of people, August 1st, 1777. This my answer, divested of the above notices, was published in the Gent. Mag. for October, and Mr. Lukin's reply delayed till his pamphlet was published in December. I soon perceived that the editor and he acted in concert; and though Messrs. Nichols had not declared their intention not to publish any thing farther on the subject, I was pretty sure such was their determination. I, however, wrote another letter, which they neither published nor noticed. I have since read Mr. Lukin's pamphlet, and shall, with your leave, offer a few remarks on that performance. This I shall do as briefly as I am able; nor shall I, unless in one particular, advert in the least to that candour and liberality of sentiment for which Messrs. Lukin and Nichols are so eminent. I shall, in the first place, shew that Mr. Lukin's invention, and that of the Life Boat are not the same: and secondly, that the method of proof he himself has offered in his triumphant note, p. p. 27, 28, will prove that neither Mr. Wouldhave, Mr. Greathead, nor Mr. Lukin, is the inventor.

In p. 10 of his pamphlet he says "The principles upon which I proceeded were: 1st. To give the vessel such a power of buoyancy

buoyancy in its upper part, as to render the specific gravity of the whole vessel and its contents, less than the specific gravity of the body of water it would displace in sinking. And 2ndly; To give it a weight or ballast under the keel, sufficient to keep it in an upright position; or to give it the power of regaining, in a fluid medium, that position, when thrown out of it by the violence of the winds or waves. The first, he says, he effected by a projecting gunwale of cork; the second by a false keel of cast iron, bolted to the common one." That the Life-Boat is secured from sinking by the application of cork, and that the principles in this respect are alike, I have never once attempted to deny, since I saw the specification of Mr. Lukin's patent. It is the method common sense must point out to every person who turns his thoughts to the subject; but there is no necessity for placing the buoyant matter in the upper part of the boat, unless to help the vessel to preserve the proper position of flotation. In the Life-Boat a considerable quantity is placed in the bottom of the boat, and decked over; and though Mr. Lukin would have me to believe the Life-Boat to be secured from oversetting by projecting gunwales, he will allow me to say, that the cork, externally applied below the gunwale of the Life-Boat, is rather intended as a defence from blows, when along side of a vessel in distress, than what his fertile imagination turns it into; and he must have grossly miscalculated the buoyant power of the cork, to suppose that, when he found it necessary to give a projection of 9 inches to his Norway yawl, a projection of four or five inches was sufficient for a vessel so large as the Life-Boat. With respect to his second principle, he will give me leave to say, that to give a weight or ballast under the keel, is not the method whereby the proper position of floating is secured in the Life-Boat. But this is a subject to which I have in vain desired Mr. Lukin to attend; I, however, inform him once more, that there is no false keel of cast iron to effect this in the Life-Boat. Its form secures it from the possibility of being overset, while, from its internal shallowness, it will not contain a quantity of the fluid, sufficient to increase its specific gravity so as to occasion the least danger of its sinking. In Mr. Lukin's invention, the situation of the cork is an essential circumstance, and the form undefined. But in the Life-Boat the form is defined and essential, and the situation of the cork of no consequence; its quantity is alone to be considered. Mr. Lukin only does me justice when he says, in p. 27, that he supposes me not to have heard of his patent. I first saw the specification of his patent in August, 1806; but with respect to the great and general discussion it introduced, I am yet to be informed. And as to the argument which he thinks most completely and undeniably to confirm his opinion, I doubt it will be found to prove too much; for if the two properties of the Life-Boat, viz. superior buoyancy, and capacity of retaining the proper position in the sea, are to determine to whom the merit of the invention belongs, without taking into the account the particular method of securing these properties, then the merit is undeniably M. Bernieres', and not Mr. Lukin's, unless the latter gentleman will undertake to prove that 1785 is prior to 1777.

I cannot help noticing a most ungenerous and pitiful method Mr. Lukin has taken of quoting my pamphlet. I surely may venture to ask that *candid* gentleman why the 13th and 14th lines of the 28th page are not marked with inverted commas, as well as the rest, both above and below them, which he has quoted? Is it not to make Mr. H. be read Mr. Hails, whereas he knows I mention *Mr. Hinderwell?* This could not be done by chance; and it is a bad cause where people raise dust to blind their readers. I thank God I have always accustomed myself to speak the truth. If I had not been well assured of Wouldhave's right to claim the merit of the invention, no consideration whatever should have prevailed on me to assert his claim.

I am sorry I have been able to do him so little service, for I consider his ingenuity as worthy of public notice: but the moment has passed, the public do not seem to take an interest in the invention; and as Mr. Greathead has received the rewards, they are quite careless as to who invented the boat. How far Mr. Lukin's application to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be successful, I neither know nor care; but think it rather a forlorn hope, that after he and his revival of Mons. Berniere's invention have been so overlooked by the great naval characters, to whom he has had the honour of stating his schemes, he should be noticed with any peculiar mark of favour by his Royal Highness, who is a landsman.

Your's, &c.

Newcastle on Tyne,
Feb. 16, 1807.

W. A. Hails.

For

For the Monthly Magazine

On the STATE *of the* EDUCATION *of the* DEAF *and* DUMB *throughout* EUROPE.—*Concluded from p.* 415, *of vol.* 23.

I WAS present at another examination held at the particular desire of Lucien Bonaparte, during the time that personage was Minister of the Interior. The minister examined several of the junior scholars himself; and the progress they had made in writing and arithmetic was such, as not only satisfied him extremely, but excited the unanimous approbation of the rest of the company in the hall. Massieu was in attendance as regulator of the less advanced pupils, and the minister at length wished to put a question to him also. The young man mounted the stage and made his obeisance. His countenance, without being either handsome or expressive of any thing exalted, is very intelligent. It bears the character of some deficiency, but it is only the deficiency of deafness; and it is evidently a sensible face, although it does not bespeak abilities above the general level.

The minister spoke, and the Abbé communicated the question by signs to Massieu, who wrote it down *instanter*, then turning round with an anxious and respectful look, he fixed his eyes upon the minister, to know from him, whether he had been happy enough to state the question as it was delivered? On Lucien Bonaparte nodding approbation, our deaf and dumb metaphysician proceeded with expedition to write the answer underneath the question as follows:

"Qu'est ce que la paresse?"

"C'est le dégout du travail, le nondesir de rien faire, d'ou resultent le besoin, la malpropreté, et la misère, la maladie du corps et le mépris des autres."

"What is Laziness?" (or "Idleness.")

"It is a disgust for useful occupation, and a lack of inclination to do any thing. From this vice spring want, filthiness, and misery, disease of body, and contempt of others."

In writing this, the gestures and looks of the young man were in perfect concordance with the ideas that might be supposed to exist within him and the words he wrote. When he had finished the last word, he turned round; and then his whole person, his countenance and his eyes exhibited one of the justest pantomimic representations of laziness that it is possible to conceive; from which, after he had a moment dwelt upon the personification his fancy had suggested to him, he made an expressive transition to the looks and manners of a man filled with the dread that the idea of laziness should ever inspire.

It is to be regretted that this young man, who has evinced much capacity for attaining to difficult acquirements, did not, in the course of his instruction by others, meet with any person capable of teaching him the art of speaking. The Abbé de l'Epée, in the infancy of the establishment of the Parisian school, corresponded with Mr. Thomas Braidwood, then I believe of Edinburgh, with a view to acquire some precise information on the method followed in Great Britain, for teaching deaf-dumb persons to speak, and that practised by Mr. Braidwood himself in particular. Some letters passed between the two professors, in the course of which the Abbé received an apology from the other gentleman, couched in the terms of an assurance, that Mr. Braidwood did not conceive it possible nor could he by any device or ingenuity contrive to express any material part of his method in writing, and that it was only to be made known practically to persons who were in a situation to become his pupils. The Abbé, in reply lamented that it was impossible for him to undertake the voyage, otherwise he would willingly come to take lessons from Mr. Braidwood in person. Here the correspondence ended, and the Abbé, in consequence of the formidable difficulty pointed out, gave up every attempt to become master of the theory of teaching the dumb to speak.

The difficulty did not consist in finding a way to describe the method, if Mr. Braidwood's ideas were clear and definite upon that head, and if he, as undoubtedly he must have, understood it rightly; for the method is capable of such a simple explanation, that mothers might be instructed in writing how to teach their infant children to a certain degree: but the difficulty lay in the reasonable repugnance that Mr. Braidwood, as a man who had his own private interest to consult, could not but have felt, upon that score, to parting with a secret upon which he had founded his prospects for a livelihood. For myself however I deprecate such a principle, it would be unfair not to allow more toleration to others, whose peculiar circumstances or manner of thinking might have been differently moulded from mine, and I am willing to admit of any hypothesis rather than attribute a want of ability to a person who has given many remarkable proofs of the contrary. The Abbé enjoyed a sufficient

income of his own, as well as a pension from his first pupil, a young nobleman, and another from the king: he was consequently well enabled to give scope to his benevolence, and pursue the love of fame. Mr. Braidwood was a man who had a family to maintain, he had his fortune to make; and the experience of the world unfortunately proves, that the exercise of benevolence is not always, any more than the love of fame, the surest road to riches. It most generally happens that when philanthropy takes possession of an ingenious mind in narrow circumstances, it rivets the chains closer and closer. Mr. Braidwood's hopes in life were fixed upon the profits to be derived from such pupils as his superior reputation might induce parents to send to him; while the expenses attending the education of the pupils admitted into the Abbé's institution, were defrayed by the paternal bounty of the government of his country, which granted him a liberal recompence besides. I have not heard that any compensation or recompence was offered to Mr. Braidwood. In such circumstances, as the case might be thus viewed, there was certainly some other excuse for Mr. Braidwood, besides taking the terms of his refusal as a proof of any thing derogatory to his ability. Common life furnishes us with daily instances of similar denials. It is only to be regretted that here the sufferers were the destitute whom the God of Mercies has in an especial manner pointed out to the humane as fit objects, in whose persons his unbought bounties are to be repaid. The art of teaching the deaf-dumb to speak remained a secret confined to a few in England, until after a lapse of several years repeated experiments in various countries enabled some persons to form a theory, which perhaps transcends even that of Mr. Braidwood. The Abbé de l'Epée, wanting information which he deemed necessary, informed that the subject was encumbered with difficulties almost insuperable, and perhaps not strenuously attempting original invention in a field which had been already successfully trodden by another, perhaps might have confined himself to the arts of expressing thought by writing and dumb shew; relative to the latter of which it is but justice to the memory of this celebrated professor, and to the living reputation of his successor, to declare, that they seem to have adapted the language of gesture to all the possible ramifications of metaphysics, and the most abstruse of human notions, a speculation that demanded combinations within the reach of genius alone to realize in the manner they have done.

There is another good school in France, for deaf and dumb children, a branch of the former, at Bourdeaux. This was founded by the good offices of the ci-devant Archbishop of Bourdeaux, with the present government (Monseigneur the present archbishop of Aix, M. Cicé), and M. Sicard superintended its first establishment. This institution (for they are all called institutions upon the continent) is under the direction of Monsieur de Saint Servin, who is very highly spoken of, as are all the other masters of the school. The number of pupils here is about thirty. They enjoy the benefit of an excellent education, and are likely to become both useful and honourable members of society. One of the boys educated here has made such a remarkable proficiency in this silent method of learning languages, that he carries on the foreign correspondence in his father's counting-house, who is one of the most eminent merchants in Bourdeaux.

I should have taken notice in its place, of another school for the deaf and dumb in France, of which I have heard a very favourable account. This is a private one, and is kept by a lady in Paris. I have never had the satisfaction of seeing the lady myself; I regret that I do not even know her name: but I am induced to think very highly of her talents, from what Mr. Holcroft has mentioned to me, who conceives her to be superior in many points to the Abbé Sicard, though the latter, being at the head of an establishment that is supported by government, engrosses all the celebrity. This lady, I am told, teaches her scholars to speak.

The institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the states of Austria rival, if they will not be allowed to surpass, those of France. The school at Vienna, under Mr. May, a scholar of the Abbé de l'Epee, ranks among the first in Europe. The general outline of instruction embraces the principles of religion and morality, natural history, drawing, geography, national and universal history and accounts; and where the pupils shew a predilection or remarkable talent for any particular art or employment, they meet with every assistance to attain the requisite instruction to succeed in it. Some of them make very good compositors in printing-offices; and others are in business as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters,

ters, gardeners, cabinet-makers, &c. Some pupils from this institution are employed to copy writings in the government offices, and some hold situations in merchants' counting houses. Their regularity and patience are equally objects of approbation, in all the situations wherein they are placed.

The pupils of this institution succeed remarkably well in drawing, seal-cutting and engraving, and some of them show a strong talent for sculpture. All the specimens that have gone abroad among the public are extremely promising.

The greater part of these young people speak, and some of them very distinctly and intelligibly. Dr. Gall, the celebrated Craniologist, remarked during his residence at Vienna, when he was particularly fond of visiting the school for the deaf and dumb, that since the time they began to exercise their vocal organs, the complaints of the chest which were very frequent among them before have occurred much seldomer.

There are sixty free scholarships belonging to this establishment. Those above that number are paid for by their parents or friends. None of the free scholars are entitled to remain in the school more than five years; if during that time they have not made progress sufficient to be fit to put out to something useful, they are sent home to their native parish to be provided for in a workhouse.

The school at Waitzin in Hungary, which was founded by the present emperor, Francis the Second, is richly endowed by the Hungarian nobility. The subscriptions in three months alone amounted to above ten thousand pounds sterling. The plan for this school was drawn, and its first exercises superintended by the Count von Almazy, a learned and patriotic nobleman. He chose for the site of its establishment, one of the most salubrious and charming situations imaginable, on the ground of an ancient monastery, opposite the island of St. Andreas on the Danube, to the north of the city of Pesth. The head master of the school is Mr. Semon, a pupil of Mr. May of Vienna.

The third in order in the Austrian dominions, is the school at Prague in Bohemia; a private establishment supported by the talents of the reverend Father Dominic Stœhr, a man whose name is highly deserving of notice in the annals of good deeds. This good ecclesiastic has about twenty boarders, whose improvement is attended to with the most zealous care. Father Dominic's pupils are particularly well versed in arithmetic; the greater number speak, and one of them, a Master Weisbach, who has been entirely deaf from his birth, pronounced a long oration with scarcely a defect at one of the public examinations which Father Dominic is in the habit of holding, to gratify the learned, to excite the emulation of his boys, and give satisfaction to their friends.

At Munich in Bavaria, the deaf and dumb have the benefit of a public institution under the patronage, and at the expense of the king. The title of majesty is but new to this sovereign, but the world must allow that such instances of paternal regard for the improvement of the condition of his subjects are truly monarch-like. The institution at Munich is a colony from that of Vienna.

In Saxony, there is at Leipzig a private school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which is one of the oldest in Europe. This is the school originally set up by Mr. Heinecke, whose name is pretty well known in some parts of Europe, from the dispute which he had on the subject of his way of teaching with the Abbé de l'Epée. It is now kept by the widow of Mr. Heinecke, and a Mr. Petschke, of whom those who visit the school speak favourably. The number of pupils at this school amounts to twenty, all of whom speak, many tolerably, and read by the motions of the face what is said to them.

In all the states belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, there is but one school for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. That is at Berlin the capital. It is a private one, and is kept by a Mr. Eschke, who by some persons is extolled above all other professors of the art, whilst others again place him among the very lowest. The criticisms which have been levelled at this gentleman, do not all seem to be perfectly void of argument, although certainly a great share of their acrimony must be placed to the account of a certain unlucky quarrel he has had with the partisans of Galvanism. The latter desired to try some experiments upon Mr. Eschke's pupils, with a view to ascertain if it were possible by means of the Galvanic shock to afford relief in confirmed cases of deafness; which having obtained leave to do, and those experiments failing, they thought themselves justified from something they observed or imagined they observed, to accuse Mr. Eschke of having contributed to the non-success of their attempts from motives personal to himself. Whether the experimentors or Mr. Eschke have the advantage

in the dispute, what cannot be contested is, that all strangers are at first sight struck with the remarkable proficiency exhibited by some of Mr. Eschke's scholars. Universally the children consigned to his care consider him as their common father; and he passes almost every moment of his life in the midst of his adoptive family. Travellers, therefore, and persons who have had but a superficial opportunity of viewing Mr. Eschke's school, usually consider the course of instruction adopted in it to be much superior to many others, but some men of sound judgment and competent information after examining it deliberately, have been inclined to think that Mr. Eschke gives himself rather too much pains in exerting himself to bring into display the extraordinary qualifications of two or three favourite scholars, with the dazzling apparatus of profound metaphysics, and that the especial care he takes to improve these chosen few, and exhibit these prodigies, abstracts too much of his time and thoughts to be able to give due attention to the children of inferior capacities, and to many acquirements which would be more generally useful to the favourite scholars themselves, a defect of system which Mr. Eschke partakes too much in common with the professors in France, and which must infallibly be prejudicial to the general improvement of the deaf and dumb wherever introduced.

I have already had occasion to advert to the extraordinary abilities of a young man, named Habermass, who is assistant to Mr. Eschke. This young man, although he has been always deaf, yet at present speaks almost as distinctly as any other person, and comprehends whatever is spoken before him by only observing the play of the muscles of the mouth of the person who is speaking. What is still more extraordinary is, that, if you even hide the mouth from him, he can tell what is said by the motions of the rest of the face. This is a degree of perfection truly admirable; and admitting that but few can attain to it, yet, when so much is proved to be possible for one individual, who will deny that it may be possible for the rest of those in his condition to read distinctly, when all the face is left open to observation?

Mr. Eschke has found out a very easy way to talk to his scholars in the dark. He traces the letters of the alphabet upon their backs with his finger, and in this way they converse with each other, when there is not light enough to distinguish the motions of their mouths.

Among the pupils of this school, many have been observed to entertain a strong inclination to speak in rhimes, and what to many seems most extraordinary is that their rhimes are not founded upon a recurrence of like spelling, but actually upon similar sounds. This is however, perfectly natural to those who understand that the similarity of sounds proceeds from the similarity of the motions which produce them. I have taken notice of a corresponding *penchant* to write in rhimes, among the children of the deaf and dumb school at Paris. The rhimes made by these were purely orthographical, and frequently defective in measure, but these deaf and dumb children were truly so, for they did not speak, and consequently the only rhime that they could conceive was, one which struck the eye. There was in London some years back, a young man, a miniature painter, who was deaf and dumb, but taught to write by Mr. Braidwood, and this young man not only frequently made rhimes, but even wrote some short poems.

I have not heard of any school for the deaf and dumb in Sweden, a country which abounds in useful establishments of almost every other kind.*

In the states belonging to his majesty the king of Denmark, there is as yet but one school for the Deaf and Dumb, although, from some very enlightened measures which have recently been adopted by the government, it will soon be otherwise. This school is a private one; the government, however, allows the professor a salary, as a pension of encouragement It is established at Kiel in Holstein. The director and sole professor is a Mr. Pfingsten, who is praised as a very modest laborious man. He has in all about sixteen boarders, some of whom belong to Danish families settled in the United States of America, whence they have been sent to him for their instruction. All these children speak distinctly; and guess what is said by the motions of the mouth. When by themselves, they carry on conversation through the means of signs resembling the forms of the Gothic letters Their education is attended to very carefully and the plan of the school is a very good one.

The government of Denmark is meanwhile taking measures to found a very extensive institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb,

* In number 158 of the Monthly Magazine it is mentioned, that an Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb is to be established in Sweden.

and

and Copenhagen, which already has to boast of the best regulated hospitals, and the benefit of the most vigilant medical police within the limits of our knowledge, will in a short time contain an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb subjects of Denmark, equal to the most celebrated in Europe With a view to this the government a few years since, adopted a most judicious and liberal measure, by sending an intelligent person on a special mission throughout Europe, for the purpose of visiting all the public and private institutions of the kind, and drawing up a set of authentic observations to be laid before the King, in order that the intended establishment may include every advantage in the power of the deaf or dumb to partake.

The emperor Alexander has sent a person in like manner to Vienna to the school of Mr. May, who receives a compensation for giving him instructions in the art of teaching the Deaf and Dumb. It is the intention of the Russian government to found a school similar to those of Vienna and Paris, at the university-town of Wilna, and it is even said that the school is to be erected into a college. Much may indeed be expected from a young monarch, who expends yearly not less than five hundred thousand pounds sterling, in the support of five hundred schools for the advancement of his subjects in useful knowledge.

In Holland there is a school for the deaf and dumb, which enjoys some celebrity. In Switzerland, there was one before the revolution, and I have heard, that the former professor, Mr. Ulrich, has again resumed his labours.

In the sou h of Europe, I know of but two schools for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb actually established; a private one of only six pupils kept by Signor Assarotto at Genoa, and the school of Madrid, maintained at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, under the inspection of the Royal Spanish Economical Society, but which is yet too young to be fairly brought into comparison with the older institutions of the north. There should be about this time, a school for the deaf and dumb in a state of commencement at Verona, under the learned Venturi, who two years ago was making preparations to establish one. The school formerly kept at Rome, by Signor Silvestre, is no longer in being.

Throughout the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, there are, besides the public institution supported by voluntary contribution in Bermondsey, four other schools for deaf and dumb children, of which I have heard mention, kept by private persons for the reception of such, whose parents are rich enough to afford them a more liberal education. These schools are, Mrs. Braidwood's, Mr. Tellian's, and the Abbé Belot's, near London, and Mr. Aungiers in Ireland. There was another in England several years ago, under the celebrated Lapland Scotchman, or Highland Laplander, Mr. Duncan Campbell, so well known for his pretensions to the gift of second sight; but he, however, being dumb himself, instructed his pupils only to understand written language, and words spelled upon the fingers. The principal points of difference between all their systems, and the conclusions which experience and observation have enabled me to form, lie in a few material considerations: they require to have a pupil a long series of years, to teach him to speak at all; I do not usually find a great length of time: necessary they must have the pupil from a very early age; with me a more adult period does not make a discouragement, nay I have ascertained that the deaf-dumb can be taught to speak even in the advanced stage of manhood and womanhood: these schools must not only have pupils from the age of five and six at most, and for several years, but, as a *sine qua non*, their proprietors require the child to be constantly a boarder in the house; a condition which I do not consider indispensable by any means, nor should I myself make any objection to giving my instructions in the house of the parents, or suffering them to contribute to the progress of their child, and be a witness of his daily improvement.

Rainham Hall, Essex, I am, &c.
Feb. 5, 1807. E. Mann.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO complaint can be more frequent among the learned, than that of the loss which we have sustained by the negligence of successive ages towards the labours of their predecessors.

Had all the writings of the ancients been faithfully delivered down from age to age, (say they), had the Alexandrian library been spared, and the Palatine repositories remained unimpaired, how much might we have known, of which we are now doomed to be ignorant! how many laborious enquiries, and dark conjectures; how many collations of broken

hints

hints and mutilated passages, might have been spared! We should have known the succession of princes, the revolutions of empires, the actions of the great, and opinions of the wise, the laws and constitutions of every state, and the arts by which public grandeur and happiness are acquired and preserved.

In a work entitled, "Trade and Husbandry improved," we are informed, that no worm or mouse will eat paper written with ink, in which is a decoction of wormwood. But if historians speak true, it will require more art to restrain the havoc made by men than by vermin. The Romans (say they) burnt the books of the christians and the philosophers; the Jews burnt the books of the christians and the pagans; and the christians burnt the books of the pagans, and the Jews. But the most violent persecution which the republic of letters has undergone, is that of the caliph Omar. After having it proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that the Alcoran contained every thing which was useful to believe and to know; he caused all the books in his extensive realms to be collected, and consumed by the owners of the public baths.

Were books now allowed to follow that fair progress of dilapidation, which is the general fate of other things, they would rather point out the erudition of their owners, than so often reflect disgrace on them. But a nurse snatches up a book to quiet a noisy child with the exhibition of its pictures; another besmears it with buttered fingers at the breakfast table: the servant tears out the title page, to light her parlour-fire, because she is in a hurry; young master is allowed to strip it to embellish his kite; and miss throws it to her favourite Chloe, to play with on the floor; another reads it by the fire till the binding is warped off from the leaves, or till he falls asleep, and the book falls a prey to the flames.

But, to such as care nothing for the contents of a book, a knowledge of its rarity and value would, no doubt, have been a sufficient inducement to preserve it.

In the Bibliographical Dictionary, we are informed, that the folio edition of Cicero de Officiis, 1465, which at Mr. Allen's sale sold for sixty-three pounds, was once purchased by an old Scotch usher, at a book-stall, for *One Shilling*.

The riches of the English language, (says an eminent author), are much greater than they are commonly supposed. Many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries, unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning.

Several thousand volumes are annually torn up, by the dealers in old books about London, who often find the public so illiberal in their offers, that tallow-chandlers and cheesemongers give a better price for them as waste paper. And many private persons, in clearing their apartments, will sell valuable old books for three pence per pound, to a chandler; and yet from their ignorance of books, will, at another time, make no scruple in asking a bookseller a shilling for an old court calendar; *because the cover looks so nice.*

It is a singular fact, that many of those who complain, of our being overwhelmed with books, are such as continually contribute to their increase. Though it is beyond a doubt, but that there are many worthless books which might very well be spared; and it is not the destruction of such as these, which any rational man can regret; but it is with books, as with sects and parties; every one would condemn him whose doctrine or politics, did not accord with his own, would despise the subject for which he has no taste, or exterminate the argument directed against his own iniquity or interest: and thus might a recurrence to the unsparing barbarism of former ages, be witnessed among those who lament the redundance of books, or whose party spirit would willingly assist in their destruction.

One man may abhor the book which another admires, but he who abhors it, possesses no more right to suppress that gratification, or advantage which the book may afford another, than he has to block up his neighbour's window, for no other reason than to deprive him of light; and yet, nothing is more common than to hear booksellers assure us, that innumerable quantities of books are eagerly sought after, and purchased by those who are commissioned to commit them to the flames; and that this is generally done under the specious pretext of conferring a benefit on mankind. The unprejudiced part of the world will perhaps scarcely believe, that there are still men who are gratified by such solitary and cowardly triumphs; and I, who have been long familiar with books, must confess, that among all which I have seen or read, though there were some books of which I did

I did not approve, there were none which I would willingly have destroyed.

Reading, (says Aikin), may in every respect be called a cheap amusement. In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men in their best dress. We can at pleasure exclude dulness and impertinence, and open our doors to wit and good sense alone. Without books, I have never been able to pass a single day to my entire satisfaction; with them, no day has been so dark as not to have its pleasures. In a polite age, (says Goldsmith), almost every person becomes a reader, and receives more instruction from the press than the pulpit.

The establishment of circulating libraries has greatly contributed to wean many of the middling classes of society from more expensive and less innocent pastime; they have withdrawn the poor man from many habits of intemperance, and rendered his own fireside unusually welcome.

At one of these places a quarterly subscriber may have the perusal of as many books, as will cost him less than one halfpenny per volume; and which if he had been obliged to purchase, could not have amounted to less than three shillings and sixpence each. But the want of consideration, the negligence, and dishonesty, of many, who procure books from these repositories, is one reason, why we often see the proprietors retire from the management of a library, with so much loss and disgust. But let those readers, who occasionally profit by a plan so excellent, remember that no establishment can be permanent, which is not secure: and that, to expect a librarian to part with his books without his receiving a deposit of equal value, is just as reasonable, as it would be to take offence with a pawnbroker, for refusing to lend his money on your bare word and honour.

What complaint can be more common, or unfortunately more just, than the little care taken with borrowed books? "O! what a number of good books should I have had by me at this time," (say they), "had I not foolishly lent, and lost them: but I am now determined to lend no more!"

Were people but to make a point of honour, never to lend a borrowed book, there would be much less danger: but we can more often answer for the honesty of an acquaintance, than we can for his care. The man who borrows my book, shews, or commends it to another, who borrows it again, with repeated assurances of its being carefully returned; this man lends it to a third person, on the like conditions, but who never returns it, because it was lent to a fourth, *who lost it*. I have seen many inscriptions in different books, intimating the owner's anxiety for their preservation: and by those who are generally resolved to gratify the wish of a friend by the loan of a book, perhaps the following might be generally adopted.

Read and return; nor other's goods disperse:
Be you the better, and the book no worse.

It was, indeed, truly said, that "our acquaintances find it much more easy to retain the books themselves, than what is contained in them." And as an additional confirmation of this fact, we are informed that the Duke of Somerset, in the days of Edward the VIth. borrowed from the Guildhall library, without intending to return them, five cart loads of books, for the purpose of furnishing his own library, at his house in the Strand.

"There are many virtuosos (says Dr. Johnson) whose sole ambition is to possess something which can be found in no other hand, yet some are more accustomed to store their cabinets by theft than purchase." And I am informed from good authority, that a literary gentleman at Stockwell has lately found it necessary to give strict orders to his domestics not to admit to his library a person of a certain description, who either is, or feigns to be, a nobleman, and who has contrived to gain admission to many private collections, from which he always purloined the most rare and valuable articles, during the absence of the servant or owner.

There is scarcely any of our acquaintance, who some time or other do not lament the loss of a favourite book, and exclaim against the negligence or fraud which deprived them of it. And yet, perhaps, this very aggrieved person will take the first opportunity of practising the cheat by which he suffered: for it is a singular fact, that the person who would shrink from the thought of stealing a penny, would perhaps feel but little compunction in purloining a book worth a guinea. And what is still more mischievous, it generally happens that these robbers make the least use of the book they thus obtain, as well as the worst use of the learning they have; for it would be scandalous in a person who should plead his love of reading as an excuse for such illicit practices, as carry with

them the proof that his life and morals are not bettered by his studies.

Nor would learning be any way lessened by increased caution for the preservation of our books, for by such care they would be more often found in our apartments for the entertainment or edification of a visitor; and the manners of the age would certainly be more improved, were our card and Pharo tables abandoned for the more rational pastime of reading. Yours, &c.

Nov. 14, 1806. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.
No. XIV.

ON THE INTRODUCTION AND USE OF GLASS IN WINDOWS.

THAT the use of glass for many purposes was known in this country long previously to the arrival of the Normans, cannot be doubted for a moment. Among the Romans, we find it principally applied in beads, urns, cups, and pateræ; and in one instance, probably to be assigned to the same period, we read of a glass coffin.* William of Malmesbury tells us, that at Weremouth, in the county of Durham, Benedictus Biscop built two churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. Paul; adding, "The readers of his life will admire his industry in bringing over numbers of books, and first introducing into England builders in stone, and glass windows."* Bede, however, whom Malmesbury quotes, places the circumstances of the introduction in a still stronger light. He intimates that Benedict not only sent to Gaul for artificers, but introduced the manufacture itself to England.† This was in the year 676. It was about this time, if not even earlier, that Wilfrid, who became Archbishop of York in 669, repaired and restored his cathedral, which had received material injury in the wars between Penda, King of Mercia, and the Northumbrians. Eddius, his biographer, expressly says, that having put on a new roof, and covered it with lead, he *glazed the windows;* admitting light, but excluding the birds and showers.‡ Before that

* Compare Douglas's Nænia Britannica. Sepulchr. Mon of Gr. Britain, vol. I. p. 13, 14, 44, 45; vol. II. p. 53; Camden Brit. edit. 1789, vol. III. p. 202; Leland Itin. vol. VI. p. 75. The cabinets of the curious afford many instances of lachrymatories and cinerary urns of glass. On the application of it to windows in other countries, the writers of classical antiquity are silent. The earliest mention of the kind is probably to be found in the following passage of Lactantius (De Opificio Dei, cap. v.), "Manifestius est, mentem esse, quæ per oculos ea, quæ sunt opposita, transpicat, quasi per *fenestras lucente vitro* aut speculari lapide obductas." We learn from Bede, considerably later, that in his time, in the west front of the church on Mount Olivet, about a mile from Jerusalem, there were eight windows; these were, on particular occasions, illuminated with lamps, which are said to have shone so bright *through the glass*, that the mount seemed in a blaze. "In occidentali ejusdem Ecclesiæ parte *fenestræ octo*, totidemque e regione lampades in funibus pendentes usque Hierosolymam *per vitrum fulgent*." Bed. de Locis sanctis, cap. 6.

* "Hujus industriam et patientiam mirabitur qui leget librum, quem Beda composuit, de vita ejus et reliquorum Abbatum suorum. Industriam, quod copiam librorum advexerit, quod artifices lapidearum ædium et *vitrearum fenestrarum* primus omnium Angliam asciverit, totum pæne ævum talia transigendo peregrinatus. Quippe studio advehendi cognatis aliquid insolitum amor patriæ et voluptas elegantiæ asperos fallebant labores. Neque enim ante Benedictum lapidei tabulatus domus in Britannia nisi perrarò videbantur, neque perspicuitate vitri penetrata lucem ædibus solaris jaciebat radius." Willielm. Malmesb. de Gestis Regum Anglorum, lib. I. cap. iii. p. 2.

† "Nec plusquam unius anni spatio post fundatum monasterium interjecto, Benedictus Oceano transmisso Gallias petens, cæmentarios qui lapideam sibi ecclesiam juxta Romanorum quem simper amabat morem facerent, postulavit, accepit, attulit. Et tantum in operando studii præ amore Beati Petri, in cujus honorem faciebat, exhibuit ut intra unius anni circulum ex quo fundamenta sunt jacta, culminibus superpositis, missarum inibi solennia celebrari videres. Proximante autem ad perfectum opere, misit legatorios Galliam, qui *vitrei factores*, artifices videlicet Britanniis eatenus incognitos, ad cancellandas ecclesiæ porticuumque & cænaculorum ejus fenestras, adducerent. Factumque est, & venerunt: nec solum opus postulatum compleverunt, sed & Anglorum ex eo gentem hujusmodi artificium nosse ac discere fecerunt." Bed. Hist. Abbat. Wiremuth. l. I.

‡ "Primum culmina corrupta tecti renovans, artificiose plumbo puro tegens, *per fenestras introitum avium et imbrium vitro prohibuit, per quod tamen intro lumen radiebat*." Eddii Stephani Vita S. Wilfridi, inter XV. Scriptores, cap. xvi p. 59, edit. Gale.

time,

time, the windows had been made of fine linen, or latticed wood-work.*

Such are the first instances of the introduction of glass into churches, although the rarity of its use for many centuries may be gathered from the following particulars:

Gunton, in the History of Peterborough (p. 27), says, that "Robert de Lindesey beautifyed above thirty of the windows of Peterborough cathedral with glasses, *which had been before only stuffed with straw.*"

In the Computus of Bolton Abbey, 1299, quoted by Dr. Whitaker,† the following is the charge that occurs for glass windows, building, timber, &c.

"Pro *fenestr' vitreis*, meremio, &c. ad fabricam Eccl'. cxvjs. iiid." And again, in 1306:

"Dona recepta de Everardo Fannel ad fenestram vitream cancelli de Skypton, vjs. viijd."

In 1310, however, we have a charge which seems to indicate that in the choir of the church lattices only were used.

"Pro *laticiis* ad chorum de Skypton, iiis. ivd."‡

It is probable that when the windows of our churches were enlarged from the close, lancet, narrow shape, lattices were introduced: previously to that alteration, they appear to have been for the most part open. There is a small window at the east end of Iffley church, in Oxfordshire, which still remains so. Glass, it is probable, even at a much later period, was neither common enough, nor cheap enough, to be generally used.

So late as 1483, among the privy seals of Richard the Third, we read of a payment of five pounds to the prior of Carlisle, which the king gave toward the making of a glass window:§ and the glazing of some of the windows of King's College chapel is said to have been paid for by a fine.

Bishop Percy, however, from the total silence throughout the Northumberland Household Book, with regard to glass, was led to believe that this very beautiful and useful material, though applied to the decoration of churches, was not, even so late as the beginning of the sixteenth century, very commonly used either in dwelling-houses of the better order, or castles."*

The following memoranda, if they do not militate against Bishop Percy's opinion, at least add something to our illustrations on the subject.

One of the early Hostels of Oxford, which were at that period little more than ordinary houses, from the circumstance of its having glass windows, was called *Glazen-Hall.*†

Among Madox's Collections, of the 49th year of Henry the Third is an abstract of a roll marked *Woodstock*—"in emendatione defectuum domorum regis ibidem et *fenestrarum vitrearum.*"‡ Evincing that so long ago as 1265, glass windows were known in the palace of the monarch. And not only at *Woodstock*, but at *Westminster*, for under the year 1268, we have the following anecdote in Fabyan's Chronicle. Speaking of the troubles of that year, he says, "The souldyors lyenge in Southwerke made many robboryes in Southrey and other places, and rowed over to Westmynster, and spoyled there the kinge's paleys, and devoured his wyne, and *brake the glasse of the windowes*, and all other necessaryes to that paleys they destroyed and wasted."

At a time when there were so many powerful barons rivalling their sovereign in courtly splendour, we can hardly suppose that the best apartments of their dwellings would have windows sheltered by nothing more than lattices.

That Chaucer's chamber-windows were glazed, we certainly gather from his Dreme:

"My wyndows werein shet echone,
And *through the glasse the sunne yshone*
Upon my bed with bright bemis
With many glad gildy stremis." L. 333.

---

* "Basilica, quondam ab Edwino rege monitu beati Paulini in Eboraco facta, tecto vacabat, parietes semiruti, & ruinam plenam minantes; solis nidis avium serviebant, pro indignitate rei Pontifex interno dolore commotus, materiam solidavit, culmem levavit, levatum plumbeis laminis ab injuria procellarum munivit. *Fenestris lucem dabant vel panni linei tenuitas, vel multiforatilis asseraxis:* ipse vitreas fecit. Decorem materiarum vetustas & multimoda tempestas obduxerat. Ipse illas alba calce dealbavit," &c. Saville, Rerum Anglic. Script. Malmesb. p. 148.

† History of Craven, p. 325.

‡ Ibid, p. 332.

§ Harl. MSS. 433, f. 120.

* Northumb. Hous. Book.

† Warton Hist. Eng. Poet, vol. i. p. 433. See Twyne Misc. quædam, &c. ad calc. Apol. Antiq. Acad. Oxon.

‡ Aysc. Cat. MSS. 4565. Madox, vol. lxxxvi. f. 94.

From a patent, granted in the first year of Richard the Second, 1378, we learn that John de Brampton was not only made *gluzier* to the king within his Tower of London, but in all his castles and manors.* A proof either that the profession was a rare one, or that Brampton was an extraordinary workman.

There are, however, one or two more authorities to quote, of a date considerably later. They are interesting, and certainly countenance, in a great measure, Bishop Percy's opinion. At any rate, they serve to show how slowly introductions even of the utmost convenience are frequently received.

William Harrison, the author of the Description of England, prefixed to Holingshed's Chronicle, says (p. 187), that "of *old time*, our countrie houses, instead of glasse, did use much lattice, and that made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in checkerwise. I read also that some of the better sort in and before the times of the Saxons, did make panels of horne instead of glasse, and fix them in wood calmes. But as horne in windows is now (A. D. 1577) quite laid down in every place, so our lattises are also growne into lesse use, because glasse is come to be so plentifull, and within very little so good cheape, if not better, than the other." He afterwards adds this remarkable passage:—"Heretofore also the houses of our princes and noblemen were often glazed with beryll (an example whereof is *yet* to be seen in Sudleie Castle†); but this especially in the times of the Romans, whereof also some fragments have been taken up in old ruines."

But with regard to glass, says Bishop Percy (when commenting on this very passage), now so cheap and common a convenience, even after it began to be used in windows, it was still preserved with great care as a precious rarity, as appears from the Survey of Alnwick Castle, made in 1567, in which is this very remarkable passage:—"And because, throwe extreme winds, the glasse of the windowes of this and other my lord's castles and houses here in the countrie, dooth decay and waste, yet were good the whole leights of everie windowe at the departure of his lordshippe from lyeing at any of his said castels and houses, and dowring the time of his lordshippe's absence, or others lying in them, were taken down, and laide up in safety: and at sooche tyme as other his lordshippe, or anie other, should lye at anie of the said places, the same might then be sett uppe of newe with smale charges to his lordshippe, wher now the decaye thereof shall be verie costlie and chargeable to be repayred."

From Sir John Cullum's History of Hawksted,* it should seem that so late as 1615, glass windows were a luxury not every where introduced even into the better kind of farm-houses. And there is a passage in one of Mr. Ray's Itineraries, which evinces a much later introduction of them into the better kind of mansions in Scotland:—"In the best Scottish houses, even the king's palaces, the windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only; the lower have two wooden shuts or folds, to open at pleasure, and admit the fresh air."—"The ordinary country houses are pitiful cots, built of stone, and covered with turves, having in them but one room, many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed."†

The history of *painted glass* is not a subject for the present paper. It appears to have been introduced somewhat early in the thirteenth century; and probably gave rise to many of those ramifications of the windows so remarkable in our ecclesiastical architecture in its middle period.

The fraternity of the "Glaziers and Painters on Glass," is reported by Stow to have been a society of very ancient memory. The trades seem always to have gone together, although they were not incorporated till the thirteenth year

---

* Pat. I. Ric. II p. 3 m. 7. "Joh. de Brampton Vitriarius Regis infra Turrim London, ac infra omnia alia Castr'et man' Regis."

† Leland, Itin. vol. iv. p 75, speaking of Sudeley Castle, says, "The L. Sudeley that builded the castle was a famous man of warre in K. H. V. and K. H. VI. dayes, and was an admiral (as I have heard) on the sea; whereupon it was supposed and spoken that it was partly builded ex spoliis Gallorum, and some speake of a towre in it called Potmare's Towre, that it should be made a hansome of his. One thinge was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windowes of it were glased with berall." See also Leland, Itin. vol. viii. p. 33.

* Bibl. Topogr. Brit. No. XXXIII. p. 209.

† Scott's Select Remains of the learned John Ray. Pp. 187, 188.

of

of Charles the First.* As a company, they had a coat of arms and crest confirmed to them by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, 1588.

Such are a few of the particulars relating to the introduction and use of glass in windows. More diligent enquirers may possibly be able to increase the number. But enough is exhibited to prove that its introduction was gradual; and that the expence of procuring it was for many ages a counterpoise to the comfort and convenience it was thought to bestow.† N.

P. S. Since the printing of the Paper on the Introduction o Chimneys (vol xxiii. p 436) the Editor of the Antiquary has met with a passage in Leland's Itinerary, which serves to shew that, in *his* time, chimneys, as they are now constructed, were not of very frequent occurrence. He is speaking of olton Castle. (Itinerar. vol. viii. p. 19.) "One thinge I muche notyd in the Haulle of Bolton, how chimeneys were conveyed by tunnells made on the syds of the wauls betwixt the lights in the haull; and by this meanes, and by no covers, is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder strangly conveyed." By *cover*, is probably intended cupola; or perhaps such a lantern as that at Glastonbury.

* Strype's Stow. vol. II. p. 230. App. II. 16.

† In the following extract from one of the indentures for the erection and completion of the Lady Chapel, at Warwick, are some particulars well deserving the reader's attention. It seems to indicate that in the reign of Henry the Sixth, although glass for windows was made in England, yet that the glass of foreign manufacture was in the highest estimation.

"John Prudde, of Westminster, glazier, 23 Junii, 25 H. VI. covenanteth, &c. to glase all the windows in the new chappell in Warwick, with glasse beyond the seas, and *with no glasse of England*; and that in the finest wise, with the best, clearest, and strongest glasse of beyond the sea that may be had in England, and of the finest colours of blue, yellow, red, purpure, sanguine, and violet, and of all other colours that shall be most necessary, and best to make rich and embellish the matters, images, and storyes, that shall be delivered and appointed by the said executors, by patterns in paper, afterwards to be newly traced and pictured by another painter in rich colour, at the charges of the said glasier; all which proportions the said John Prudde must make perfectly to fine glase, eneylin it, and finely and strongly set it in lead and souder, as well as any glasse is in England. Of white glasse, green glasse, black glasse, he shall put in as little as shall be needfull for the shewing and setting forth the matters, images, and storyes. And the said glasier shall take charge of the same glasse wrought, and to be wrought, in Warwick, and set up there in the windows of the said chappell; the executors paying to the said glasier for every foot of glasse iis. and so for the whole, xcil. is. xd." See Dugd. Warw. p. 355.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(*Continued from p.* 429, of Vol. 23.)

THE marine villa of the late Sir R. Worsley next demands attention. The house is situated in a well-wooded vale near the shore. On one side of the lawn is a large elegant pavilion, which opens with folding doors of plate-glass on the downy green sward. A range of similar windows opens on the sea. It is fitted up in a style of simple grandeur; large slabs, china vases, and sophas, constituting the principal part of the furniture. An elegant arcade extends all along the southern side, and the whole displays an unusual degree of elegance and grandeur. A plantation of vines, on terraces one above another, is seen from the pavilion. Trellisses are placed against the perpendicular face of each stage, for training the vines in the manner of espaliers. A pellucid stream just burst from its crystal spring, works its channel, and winds its way amidst a thick grove towards the sea-cliff, whence it falls in a considerable cascade on the shore.

By a steep ascent we reach the village of St. Lawrence; at the top stands its diminutive church, which is the smallest in the island, measuring only twenty feet by twelve. From this eminence the view of the village is singular and interesting; its detached cottages are thrown at different heights amongst irregular-fractured rocks, ornamented occasionally with fine trees, and enriched with fields of corn, the range of mountain continuing its sublime and awful barrier behind, and the ocean filling the abyss below. The descending road gradually recedes from the sea, and leads to a village in a different style of beauty. Niton seems reposing in the vale of quiet; and after the wild and grand views the eye has been contemplating in the under cliffs, it affords the wearied imagination a delicious repose. The western extremity of the island affords some very sublime objects, varying from those we had yet seen; but these were obliged to be reserved for a new excursion.

Our attention had been arrested as we passed, by a little low white thatched

cottage, at Shanklin, whose windows were half concealed by jessamine and honeysuckles; and the green door of whose simple parlour opened on a small orchard, under the shade of whose trees seats were placed, and on a board amidst the branches of one of them, the word "Lodgings" appeared. In towns, to the insulated individual wanderer, this word excites ideas of all that is dirty, gloomy, and uncomfortable; but here a new combination awoke emotions of pleasure. The sweet tranquillity of the place, the novelty of the abode, and the grand scenery of the neighbourhood, all impelled us to retrace the romantic road we had passed, and secure the charming retreat.

The variety of objects which this road comprehends, assume new forms, and excite new ideas, when contemplated from different aspects, and we reached our little gate with additional impressions of its grandeur and sublimity. The good-humoured hostess joined us in a moment; in five minutes her parlour was our own, and the fortnight's delicious tranquillity enjoyed there, is stored amongst the sweetest periods memory loves to recall. The Chine is a prominent object with most of the ramblers to the island, and we used to hear some of the gay parties exclaiming, as they passed our little abode, "O, this is just the spot; what a sweet place!" The air here is uncommonly mild, soft, and salubrious; the village being wholly sheltered by an amphitheatre of hills, from the northerly winds. The climate much resembles that of the south of France, and is particularly beneficial in pulmonary complaints. To those who can bear the fatigue of descending and ascending the Chine, the beach affords a singular and interesting walk. In an evening, the crimson rays of the departing sun stealing down this grand chasm, and tinging the more prominent foliage with which it is enriched, produces a very fine effect. The little church attached to this hamlet, is, from its situation, a very picturesque object, being placed on a green knoll, hanging woods on curving hills forming the back ground. The parsonage, at a little distance, is an old stone house, situated in a garden, in the midst of which is a spacious bower, formed of one large venerable old box-tree, which, without fetters, flings its broad arms around, and sweeps the ground with its thick dark shade. The house opens on a neat little grass-plot; the lower part of it is entirely covered with myrtles, which thickly shade the door, and blossom here, during the changing year, unchanged. The liberal owner filled our hands with large bunches of this fragrant exotic, which, during our stay, decorated our parlour window. Those who feel sufficiently to suffer the beauties of nature "to awaken either pensiveness or enthusiasm," will perhaps pardon the following effusion which a solitary ramble produced:—

Thou world of wonders, mighty deep,
I love to hear thy awful roar;
To watch, thy wide waves while they sweep
Shanklin's secluded, sheltered shore.

Far from the world's rude den of care,
Thy hamlet knows the sweets of peace;
The gentlest breezes whisper there;
All but the gentlest passions cease.

On the shorn lawn the whitened cot,
Beneath the tall elm's sombre shade,
The wanderer lures to fix his lot
Amidst the lovely, quiet glade.

Peeping beneath a jes'mine bower,
The casement opens on the green;
And the low door, 'midst many a flower,
Unfolds upon the fragrant scene.

Above my head tall myrtles climb,
(Shanklin no frigid season knows),
Through winter here they smile sublime
At passing storms and distant snows.

The guardian Genius of the place
To the rude north-wind fixt a bound;
And, with inimitable grace,
Threw hanging woods on mountains round.

O'er the wide waves' expansive deep,
Shanklin, the sun's first beams are thine;
And down thy grand romantic steep
His crimson rays departing shine.

Dear hamlet, with thy wave-washed shore,
Still lend thy covert to this breast;
Still whisper, life's sharp storm is o'er,
And all to come is peace and rest.

On the highest eminence in this neighbourhood a signal-house is placed, commanding an extensive view along the coast. Proceeding a little farther on these Downs, a good bird's-eye prospect of a considerable part of the island is obtained. These views, where hill and dale, villages and farms, are agreeably blended, with the ocean appearing at different, and sometimes opposite, points, are highly interesting. But there is one defect which, in viewing the interior of the island from the most elevated parts, the lover of nature cannot but lament; this is the deficiency of wood. The rage for war has doubtless contributed to rob this island

island of its honours and its beauties; but that those who possess estates here should so seldom attempt to replace them by planting, is truly astonishing.

About two miles from Shanklin is one of nature's grand curiosities, well deserving attention, though it is seldom visited by travellers, as, in order to see it, carriages and public roads must be quitted. It is a land-slip, in a style of somewhat milder beauty than what we had before seen, but comprehending a rich and most picturesque variety;—rocks, woods, and pastures, all having been precipitated from their original destination, and now resting about half way between the sea and their former situation. It is impossible to conceive any thing more unique and romantic than this scene. The masses of fallen rock assume the most fantastic forms; pillars, temples, and caves, peeping from amongst surrounding foliage. Shattered crags pile on pile, in some parts frown on the daring adventurer, and elude all approach, while impending cliffs above threaten to add to the confusion and the grandeur. Hazle copses smile amidst this charming variety, and hanging groves shade yet unexplored beauties. The stupendous range of cliff above towers with awful grandeur, in some points presenting the appearance of mouldering turrets, at others exhibiting colossal pillars. All here is holy stillness; no human habitation breaks on the harmony of the scene; there is no trace, no touch of art. A simple path, leading from one hamlet to another, is just discernible over the green knoll, or the level terrace, and gives new interest, by excluding the idea of total desolation. It is scenes like these which "impart something more than images to a mind adapted and habituated to converse with nature; they inspire an exquisite sentiment, that seems like the emanation of a spirit residing in them." It is under the influence of these refined and sacred emotions that we exclaim,

I'm born for bliss, this glowing soul
  Exulting owns the stamp of heaven;
Scorns the dull million's cold controul,
  And cherishes each rapture given.

Yes, take your gold, ye herd supine,
  Whom sordid purposes employ;
Be intellect's exhaustless mine
  This bosom's treasury of joy.

No more confined to realms of care,
  Being expands in joy's full stream;
While with blest Seraphim I share
  The bounties of the Great Supreme.

Fired, feasted, filled with nature's charms,
  Still let me 'mid her beauties rove;
Till tired I sink in death's cold arms,
  And spring to thee, thou God of love.

Some friends having appointed to join us, we bid adieu to our lovely retreat, and returned to Ryde, to meet them. Part of the party not having seen Cowes, it was agreed to go thither by water, and from thence to Newport. Sailing on the Medina (which divides the Island), as far as Newport, affords some beautiful views, and the approach to this little metropolis, at high tide, is extremely beautiful. The town is neat, clean, and cheerful, but too much like other towns long to detain those who worship nature.

"God made the country, and man made the
  "town."

The numbers of military stationed here, never viewed by the reflecting mind but with dread and regret, rendered it unpleasant;—cavalcades of soldiers, with their inharmonious sounds and sights, breaking even on the solemn stillness of the sabbath.

"———— A pause,
A solemn pause, all nature seems to feel,
Save in the frowning camp. War knows no
  rest;
War owns no sabbath; war, with impious
  toil
Unspent, with blood unsated, to the fiends
Of vengeance still rebellows, still pursues
His work of death; nor pauses, nor relents,
For laws divine, or sight of human woe."

Gisborne.

Carisbrook is the principal object in the neighbourhood of Newport deserving attention. This grand and venerable pile stands on a lofty eminence. Its long embattled walls, and dark-grey towers, "majestic, though in ruins," fill the mind with pensive solemnity, while slowly winding up the ascent. The entrance is highly interesting; a bridge between two bastions leads to a fine old gate-way; from this a passage, guarded with high embattled walls, conducts to a more antique and spacious gate, flanked by two round towers. The old and original wicket, latticed with iron, yet remains, and opens into the castle-yard. Around this spacious area, partially covered with grass and briars, crumbling walls, unroofed apartments, dark gate-ways, and dismantled towers, fill the mind with a succession of images, all calculated more deeply to impress a conviction of the instability of human grandeur and human power.

power. The apartments where the unfortunate Charles was confined are in a very mutilated state; but the window from which he attempted to escape is still shewn. Crossing the court, a ponderous door leads up a long flight of stone steps to the Keep, which has stood since the sixth century. Over the crumbling walls of this very interesting memento of past ages, highly varied and extensive views of the island, the sea and the opposite coast are afforded. Terrace-walks, one above another, range round the walls of the castle; sometimes winding through hazle copses, and at others extending along the open cliff. All here is grand, striking, and solemn, and fancy turns with reluctant step and slow, to common scenes, and common occupations.

Not having explored all in the neighbourhood of Niton, worth notice, thither we determined to return. The long and steep ascent up St. Catharine's hill is extremely interesting, every turn of the wheels affording new and highly varied views. This lofty eminence towering seven hundred and fifty feet above the sea, is cultivated in spacious terraces almost to the top; on the highest point is a signal-house, and near it a singular old stone building, said to be a tower of an ancient church. A long line of coast with its indented bays is traced to the western extremity of the island. Between this point and the ocean lies Blackgang Chine, so named from a band of pirates who used to conceal themselves there. This is one of those tremendous chasms wrought by great Nature's hand. Some perils and much fatigue must be endured to see it to advantage. Here rocks have been hurried down in immense masses and different forms, leaving piles and pyramids as they rolled. The cavern is centered amidst these grand accompaniments, and surrounded with their grotesque confusion. Over the opening, which is forty feet high, a stream of water falls, which in a wet season forms a magnificent cascade. All around is bold, wild, and grand; and the ocean roaring and tossing its mighty waves below, adds wonderfully to the effect of the whole. At no great distance from this scene, commences that "wreck of matter," the land-slip which took place in 1799, when a hundred acres, all broken up, receded from their original destination. Earth, rocks, pools, copses, all rushed, to the astonishment of the neighbouring inhabitants, with irregular confusion towards the sea. A cottage fitted up as a tea-drinking place was hurried away with its attendant scenery, and swallowed up, all but the chimney, which is still visible. The whole of this sublime phenomenon presents a more chaotic and awful appearance than language can pourtray. In some parts the effects appear like those of a volcano; masses of black, loose, crumbled earth resembling ashes, filling the chasms between tremendous piles of rocks, while the mighty rampart of parent cliff towers behind, and a boundless extent of ocean with its tumultuous waves, as if to aggrandize the scene, fills the void below. When time shall have given stability to the disturbed rocks, when the streams shall have shaped their course, and the buried foliage shall re-appear; beauty and variety will add their charms to grandeur and sublimity, and complete the unique whole. Towards the terminating point of this august scene, where the surface was less agitated, and the removal less distant, this change is beginning to take place. The verdant plot smiles amidst the desolation, groups of trees, (probably removed with their native soil around them,) enrich the valley, and the copse breaking through its imprisonment again decorates the grey crags which had buried it. Every year will render this scene more interesting, and the traveller of taste who can bear the fatigue, and will allow the time for contemplating what probably can be no where else beheld, will find himself amply repaid.

The western extremity of the island was now the only object we had in view. Although Niton has a comfortable inn, it has no carriages, nor are there any to be obtained at the back of the island, so that the traveller must either detain his vehicle, or return to Newport; our party prefered the latter, as we could with more convenience visit the Needles from thence.

The road to Yarmouth does not afford so much variety of scenery as we had enjoyed in some of our interior rides. Swaynston, the seat of Sir John Barrington, is the most interesting place we passed. The mansion commands a good view of the sea, and is enriched with fine oak woods, sweeping in elegant forms. To the honour of the owner, we observed more infant plantations here than near any other seat we had passed.

Yarmouth is a small old town on the western point of the Island. It enjoys fine

fine views of the channel and the Hampshire coast, and was formerly of considerable consequence, but is much diminished. Several of its streets, now destitute of buildings, can only just be traced. The principal inn is an interesting old house, which was built by the governor Sir R. Holmes, for the accommodation of Charles I. on a visit to the island. Part of the old fortification still remains.

A ride of no very considerable extent brings us to Sir Christopher's, whose long and steep ascent leads to a bold sublime promontory, whose stupendous height presents a combination of objects exciting those rich, those ineffable emotions, which give grandeur and happiness to existence.

——— Hail thou stupendous scene!
Here the dread power of him who fixt the sun,
And rules the world, is manifest in all.
The wide capacious down, where not a shrub
Breaks the long level line its greensward spreads,
To the bold promontory's utmost point,
Towering a hundred fathom o'er the sea.
Round the firm base, the wildly roaring waves,
Impetuous made by these proud barriers,
Dash and rebound, then furious dash again:
Now the cold cavern dire and deep they scoop,
Now rend the jagged rocks, still center-fixt,
Then roll triumphant through the wave-torn way,
New and grand terrors adding to the scene.
O'er the black deep, the pyramidal cliffs
Shine silvery white, warning the mariner,
That who comes here, to fierce destruction comes.
When not a zephyr whispers through the vale,
On this huge promontory, bleak and bold,
Winds, which just seem escap'd from magazines
Where Nature fabricates and hoards her storms,
Sweep round with thundering fury.
Language retires, imagination rests,
And the whole soul concentered, only feels,
One silent solemn sentiment of awe.

On the highest point of this eminence is placed a light-house, where we eagerly alighted, not without some apprehension that the carriages must be blown over. Half cowering down lest we should be hurled into the deep below, we reached the point whence we could distinctly view the needles. The violent agitation of the waves have torn these pyramids from the main rock, to which they are still united by the base which enables them proudly to contend against the waves. About thirty years ago, one more tapering than the rest, and which yielded to the fury of the storm, towered one hundred and eighty feet above the sea, and fell into the ocean with a most tremendous crash. The contending waves breaking round these jagged barriers, the naked and stupendous cliffs, the bleak exposure of the point from which they are contemplated, and the wild roaring of the winds, render it to those who enjoy the pure sublime, a scene highly interesting and impressive.

We returned to Yarmouth, highly gratified with our expedition. In order to vary the route, it was determined to cross to Lymington, and return through the New Forest. To this lovely Island we bid adieu, with sensations which those only who have visited it, and are formed fully to relish its beauties, can participate.

Lymington is a pretty neat town, surrounded with all the grand and beautiful scenery of the New Forest. Boldre, the late residence of the elegant, the venerable, the pious Gilpin, it had long been the object of my ardent wishes to visit; and no pilgrim who had reached the shrine of his favourite saint, could enjoy a purer pleasure. The house, which is sweetly sheltered from the road, stands on a gently rising ground, bounded by a sweeping wood of oaks. The arm of the sea separating the Island from the main land is seen from the windows, and the Island with its white cliffs bounds the picture. Pomegranates and myrtles adorn the front of the house, and its apartments are ornamented with the elegant drawings of him who could furnish views for "Forest Scenery," and write initiatory books for parish-children. This elegant retirement seems the abode of peace, taste, and virtue, and its last proprietor possessed that refined wisdom, which enabled him to make it such. The hamlet of Boldre is at some distance in the back ground: the cottages are neat and comfortable. Here is a school for the children of the poor, built and endowed by Mr. Gilpin. It is situated on a little knoll, ornamented with shrubs. The apartments of the boys and girls are separate, and the walls are hung round with tablets containing appropriate texts of Scripture, and printed instructions for the children, which breathe the benevolence and piety of their revered pastor. Few parishes perhaps can equal Boldre in their readiness to confirm that interesting and important truth, "The memory of the just is blessed." The heart-felt encomiums poured into the ear of a stranger,

stranger, confirmed the conviction of the powerful permanent influence which one individual may have, who is habitually and judiciously aiming to do all the good he can. Boldre church is a mile from the hamlet, situated in a sequestered and romantic part of the Forest. The silence and solitariness of the spot, the deep shade of the woods, the last memento of him who has taught the love of heavenly wisdom to the inhabitants, and immortalized the scenery, all conspire to render Boldre church-yard a spot not to be visited without enthusiasm, nor quitted without regret.

The road which is cut through the Forest from Lymington to Romsey is extremely fine, and presents grand views of these magnificent and extensive woods. But around Lyndhurst the scenery is rich and varied beyond all description. The most lovely abodes break on the sight from situations to which Imagination does not wish to add, but she exclaims, Who are they who are worthy to reside here? they must surely be amongst the first of mortals! Those who are formed for all the enjoyment which nature affords, will not be satisfied with being driven through the Forest; they must return, they must wander at leisure, they must abandon themselves to the invisible Genius presiding in the vicinity of Lyndhurst. C. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NO BUCERISM: *in* REPLY *to* DR. WATKINS'S DEFENCE *of* BUCER, *&c.**

THOSE historical particulars of the war-whoop NO POPERY, inserted in the Magazine for May (vol. xxiii. p. 327), have excited in Dr. Watkins a somewhat ludicrous irritation. In the animosity of his displeasure, he calls the author infamous, yet complains that he is unknown; and with truly priestly slang reviles an adversary as immoral, for whose designation he enquires. To such invective one does not answer: but to the literary criticism an attentive reply shall be given. Be it examined, whether Dr. Watkins, or the Anti-Bucerist, has been the more attentive reader of English ecclesiastical history.

Dr. Watkins begins with this truism, that the virtuous dead ought not to be calumniated. Very just. Neither ought the wicked dead to be canonized. There is moral guilt in attacking the just fame of those who died two or three centuries ago. There is also moral guilt in holding up, to public reverence and praise, those men, who have been malefactors to the community instead of benefactors. This has sometimes been done by political, and oftener by religious sects, who are apt sincerely to confound services to their party with utility to mankind. In the opinion of the Anti-Bucerist, the founders of the Reformation, both in England and throughout protestant Europe, have hitherto been mischievously flattered: in proof of this proposition, he has appealed to history for the record of their deeds. It remains to be shown that Dr. Watkins's attack has in nothing invalidated the general truth of the concise statement made.

The first charge of misrepresentation (to borrow the order, or disorder, of Dr. Watkins's objections) respects this sentence: "Martin Bucer was born a Jew, and died a Jew," Here are two distinct propositions, which this Dr. Watkins has not scrupled to characterize both as *false* and as *foul* aspersions. We will now produce evidence for their reality. Lindanus, the bishop of Ruremond, speaking of Bucer, says *(in dialogo 2 Dubitant.) Sane ut in christianismo fuit inconstantissimus, ita in paterno judaismo constantissimus*, p. 146. And again: *Alii Christum nostrum negant verum illum promissum fuisse, sed alium cum Judæis expectandum, uti Bucerum moribundum testatum reliquisse narrant fide digni, adeoque quidam clarissimi viri, se ab ejus discipulis in Angliâ accepisse.* This almost cotemporary, and highly respectable, testimony is positive as to the jewish descent, and strong as to the final relapse into judaism. There is more. Surius *(Commentar. rerum in orbe gestarum ad ann.* 1551*)* says: *Audivi ego ex quodam gravi longeque doctissimo viro, fuisse eum* [Bucer] *judæum, et cum quandoque puerum quendam nescio ex qua fœmina sustulisset, eum circumcidisse.* The causing his own bastard child to be circumcised might be accounted for on the principle that his mistress was a jewess: but even this would be symptomatic of his being once a jew. A third witness is Maucroix, who in the Histoire du Schisme d'Angleterre (lib. 2 p. 237) says in so many words: *Pour Bucer, il était porté pour le Judaisme; aussi etait il descendu d'une famille juive:* and then appeals to a conversation between Paget and Dudley, related at length by our Sanderus, in which Bucer was stated to have considered the Gospels as legendary lives of Christ, to be received with some grains of allowance. Fourthly, or rather fifthly, the testimony of Possevin may be adduced: his words

* See Monthly Mag. vol. xxiii. pp. 327 and 418.

words are: *At vero Bucerus, quem morientem scribunt esse professum nondum natum esse Messiam, sectariis latiorem viam strazit.* This last passage, which may be found in the *De Atheismis Hæreticorum*, is very positive to Bucer's dying a Jew; little less so than the first passage is to his being born a Jew. The silence of the English clerical historians about these facts is no disproof; it only shews that they were cautious of circulating anecdotes, which might excite prejudice against the father of their church. When do the clergy tell the whole truth?

Dr. Watkins by this time must be convinced that Bucer was born a Jew; but why should he treat this as a foul aspersion. If to be born of those families, who can trace furthest back a trustworthy pedigree, is to be nobly born: that is his privilege who is born a Jew. If to descend from those nations, whose legislation and literature have most influenced the culture of posterity, is to be nobly born: that is his privilege who is born a Jew. In the eye of our national religion, it is the purest of all possible descents: it is an honour, for which, according to the doctrine of the church of England, the Almighty was himself a voluntary and a successful candidate. Jesus Christ was born a Jew!—Let us hear no more of such miscreant assertions, as that it is a foul reproach to be born a Jew.

Dr. Watkins next pretends that Bucer has been represented as a furious persecutor. There is no such assertion in the document. The burning of the Arians, or the burning of Servetus, is not ascribed to him. The spirit of persecution is indeed ascribed to him, and that on very sufficient grounds. In a recent Life of Servetus by Mr. Wright, the fact is preserved of Bucer's saying in the pulpit that Servetus ought to have his bowels torn out. Such a declaration from such authority may have contributed to occasion and encourage Calvin's atrocious persecution of Servetus. That Bucer was intolerant toward the Catholics, his own letters evince: in that to Gropper (preserved in Corpus-Christi College library) he complains of the toleration vouchsafed by others to the simonies, sacrileges and idolatries of the papists. A complete proof, that they thought him a persecutor is that, under Queen Mary, his body was disinterred, publicly burnt, and his tomb demolished.

Dr. Watkins next asserts that the English Reformation ought not to be charged with Bucerism. Let Dr. Watkins consult only Burnet's History of the Reformation; he there (II. 156) will find that the paper presented by Bucer to Edward VI. was made the basis of the institution of this reformed church; and that Bucer was continually appealed to for arbitrating the controverted points. The correspondence with foreign divines was chiefly conducted by him, and, in the name of the collective protestant church, he pronounced many a verdict. He had all over the continent the reputation of dictating our ritual. See Venema's *Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiæ*, vol. viii. p. 338; and elsewhere: See also the Letters of Vossius, who gives the name Bucerism to the form of worship established in England. The passage runs thus: *Cum vero Bucerus propius ad Romanam Ecclesiam accederet quam Lutherus; Calvinus longius ab ea abiret, quam idem Lutherus; extra Lutheranismum duæ ortæ appellationes Bucerismi et Calvinismi.*

Of the cunning trimming character of Bucer there are many traces. Calvin in one of his letters says: *Tu Buceri obscuritatem vituperas, et merito: at nihil est in Bucero adeo perplexum, obscurum, flexiloquum atque tortuosum.* Justus Jonas in one of his letters says: *In Bucero calliditas vulpina, perverse imitata acumen et prudentiam.* Such was the man, whose opinion, as Dr. Watkins admits, archbishop Cranmer desired to have upon the English Common Prayer Book, and well might Cranmer ally himself with such a man. Cranmer was from his station necessarily the official president of the convocation, which arranged our ritual: but Cranmer had attained that rank by being pimp to Henry VIII. and was unfit to decide on any church-affairs without such a prompter as Bucer at his elbow.

Enough has been said to prove that Bucer (1) was born a Jew, and (2) died a Jew; that his intolerance grappled (3) with papist and (4) with unitarian; and that he (5) was the grand contriver of the church of England system, which (6) was named Bucerism after him by the continental ecclesiastic historians. These six propositions comprize absolutely every thing asserted concerning Bucer in the paper so mercilessly arraigned by Dr. Watkins. It is for him now to retract his wanton expressions, and his harsh denial. When this shall have been done with becoming apology, it will be soon enough to take the trouble of proving in similar detail the remaining propositions.

Meanwhile the readers of the Monthly Magazine will, it is hoped, be quite as cautious to credit the assertions of the onymous Dr. Watkins, as of the anonymous

ANTI-BUCERIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE health and convenience of the public would be greatly promoted if any of your chemical or philosophical readers would suggest in detail the most simple and the most efficacious means of preserving the purity of the air of rooms, in which large assemblages of people take place.

Few persons can endure a crowded theatre, a court of justice, an auction-room, or even a place of worship, without suffering in various degrees from the head-ache, from nausea at the stomach, and general bodily and mental debility. If modern chemistry could supply the means of removing these unpleasant effects, it would acquire a new wreath of glory in the estimation of mankind.

London, Your's, &c.
June 25, 1807. C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the METALS *and* METALLIC STRATA *of* IRELAND.—*Communicated by* R. FRASER, *Esq.*

PERHAPS no country in Europe, except Saxony, abounds more in metallic productions than Ireland. The very able mineralogist and chemist, Mr. Kirwan, to whose labours science is so greatly indebted, has been endeavouring for several years past to obtain the concurrence of government to establish a board of mineralogy and mining, on a plan similar to those now generally established on the Continent;—so as, not only, by means of a permanent establishment of this nature, to obtain a skilful examination of the mineral strata of the island, but also to direct the operations of the exploitation of its mines, with certainty and economy.—As Germany is by far the most advanced of any country of Europe, in the science of mineralogy, and by the application of that science to the art of mining, the operations of acquiring those treasures hidden in the bowels of the earth have been brought to the greatest points of economy and perfection, he proposes to bring from thence, by liberal encouragement, and particularly from the school of Werner, members for the board, completely qualified for directing the mineralogical investigation of the island, and conducting the expenditure of the capital, which individuals may be induced to vest in the acquisition of a share of those treasures, which Ireland certainly contains in great abundance.

However reluctant individuals, who have devoted much time and labour to those pursuits in the British islands, may feel, to allow so exclusive a preference to be given to another country, and the pupils of one professor; yet every one must acknowledge, that if the most perfect mode is to be adopted, such as to exclude, by a general rule, the chance of partiality, no proposition can be more fully adapted to the object of rendering the board efficacious and respectable, than the plan proposed by its excellent and disinterested author; and, if carried into effect, it seems to be the most likely means of inducing men of capital to lend their aid in employing the people, in searching for those valuable treasures.

As, however, it is still doubtful whether government will deem it fit to grant that aid necessary for the formation of such an establishment, or whether they will leave these researches to the association of individual talents and property, it may not be deemed unworthy of attention, to give some account of the very imperfect knowledge at present obtained of the metallic strata in this part of the United Kingdom.

It is generally held, that rich mineral treasures are seldom found in the primitive granite, but are often found in granite of a secondary formation, and also in schistose argillite incumbent on the primitive granite which forms the foundation of the island, and that in many situations not at great depths from the superficial strata.

From these, and other circumstances, well understood by those who have attended to geological knowledge, there is much reason to believe, that Ireland contains abundant stores of mineral riches, and, in as far as they have been explored, these conjectures are fully confirmed.

IRON.

Iron, as it is the most useful, is also the most generally diffused over every part of the globe; there being few substances whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, in which iron does not form a part: even the human body contains no inconsiderable portion of iron in its composition. In many parts of Ireland there is abundance of iron-ore, which, whilst the woods of Ireland remained, was formed into iron in bloomeries, which were erected in various parts of the country. Since the invention of smelting iron by pit-coal, no spirited attempts have been made to work these mines, if we except one at Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. At this place indeed, has been erected a very

very complete furnace, with a double steam-engine by Bolton and Watt, boring mills, and every thing complete.

At Moutrath, in the Queen's County, are to be found ores of iron that would require centuries to exhaust. Iron has also been found in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, particularly in the western part, on the estate of Lord Spencer Chichester. In the county of Waterford iron is also in great abundance, and in Kerry. These mines of iron, before the invention of smelting with pit-coal, were of little value, but are now of considerable importance, and that importance rising every day, by the art of manufacturing iron by this species of carbon, which, although so greatly extended in England, is far from being brought to perfection.

Some of the bar and rod iron made in England is extremely good, and very little inferior to the iron made on the Continent by the carbon made of wood. But it is very much to be lamented, that great quantities of bar and rod iron are sent into the markets, and particularly into Ireland, of a very bad quality, particularly for making nails, in which the consumption is much beyond what any one, at a transient view, would imagine. I have mentioned to some of the iron-masters the heavy complaints of this practice, which, if not remedied, will greatly injure the reputation of this important manufacture. And I should think it would be well worth the consideration of those interested in the reputation of this important branch, and deserving the attention of the legislature, to have some public inspection or criterion, by which the quality of the iron should be examined, and the makers made responsible for the quality of their manufacture being answerable to the description.

When it is considered that, notwithstanding all that has been yet done in the iron trade of Great Britain, we import of foreign iron, I believe, nearly to the amount of two millions sterling, it is of great importance, that not only the perfection of the article should be attended to, but that every enquiry should be made to find out situations where it may be carried on to the best advantage. And surely, whether this may be found in Coalbrookdale, on the banks of the Carron, in the vale of Towy, or on the borders of the Shannon; it is equally of the same importance to the empire at large. And I know there are many situations in Ireland, to which this trade must come, and from the much greater cheapness of labour, must be established with very superior advantages to what it is carried on in many parts of England at this moment. And this event will be greatly accelerated, by the endeavours now making in Ireland to complete a perfect system of inland navigation.

GOLD.

Next to iron, gold is the metal most generally diffused over the earth, and, like the latter, enters into the composition of most vegetables and animals, but in far less quantities, and is itself of much inferior utility.

This much coveted metal has recently been found in singular abundance in the mountain Crougham, on the southern boundary of the county of Wicklow, situated about four miles from Arklow, and ten from Rathdrum, in that county, and about thirty-two miles south from Dublin.

In Macurtin's History of Ireland it is said also to have been found in the northern parts of the county of Wicklow, near the head of the Liffey. It is well ascertained that the natives of Ireland were in the practice of wearing gold ornaments, when it was not known that this precious metal was found in any part of Europe. Some very skilful mineralogists are of opinion that at this place, where the gold has been found, in the county of Wicklow, there is, if pursued with spirit, a sufficient quantity of gold to supply all Europe.

SILVER.

This valuable metal has been found in galena in various parts; and, lately, some very rich specimens of close-grained galena, with much silver, were found in the county of Wexford.

In general, however, the ores of lead contain too little silver to render it worth extracting; but if the discovery made in the county of Wexford should be found to lead to a mine of the same kind as the specimens found, it would be a most valuable object of attention.

COPPER.

This, though not of so extensive utility as iron, is yet of great advantage in the arts, manufactures, and commerce; particularly in the navy. Ireland contains rich and valuable mines of this metallic substance, and capable of being worked to great advantage, and at a very moderate expence.

In the county of Wicklow there is an extent of country nearly ten miles in length, reaching from the mountain in

which

which gold has been found from N. W. to S. E. in the very townland of which distinct veins of copper have been discovered. Here are only two works established, those of Cronebane and Ballamurtagh, although there are many other situations in this district where works could be carried on with great advantage, from the ease with which adits could be formed for working these mines, without being obliged to have recourse to expensive machinery.

Copper-ore of a very rich quality has also been discovered by the writer of this essay, in the county of Wexford. The hill of Allen, and the hills of Kilmurry, in the county of Kildare, inclose within their strata valuable veins of copper ore, the latter of which, although opened, have not been persevered in according to their merit.

There are also strong appearances of copper-ore in the hills of Bally Roan, in Queen's County, where remains of ancient shafts are discovered; and numerous similar indications are visible in the counties of Down, Cavan, Londonderry, Donegal and Leitrim. In the southern parts of the island, and in the county of Waterford, are veins of very rich copper-ore, which were worked with some spirit about thirty years ago, but have since been left off. They are now about to be renewed. At Lord Donelly's lead-mines, in the county of Tipperary, great quantities of carbonate of copper, or mountain green malachite, are found, which had been thrown out amongst the deads, and neglected; but, from late trials, this ore has been found so rich, that it is likely to be of more consequence than the lead itself, which is found here in a quantity almost inexhaustible. The rich copper-mines of Mucross, in the county of Kerry, are highly deserving attention. In the south of the county of Cork are strong indications of copper-ore. How far they run inland, here as well as on the coast of Waterford, has not been ascertained; but both in the one and the other situation, they lie so conveniently for water carriage, and in other circumstances so favourable, that they might be explored without much risk or expence.

LEAD.

This metallic substance is also found in great abundance in Ireland, in the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Kerry, Cork, Leitrim, and Sligo, and numerous others, and it undoubtedly exists in various districts, unknown and unnoticed.

COBALT.

Of this I have seen specimens from the county of Kerry, where I have been informed it is to be found in considerable quantities.

Tin, in the form of grain-tin, has been found near the gold-mine in the county of Wicklow, also some of the semi-metals, but in small quantities.

This is only a very imperfect sketch or outline, to shew what objects of this kind are to be found in this part of the United Kingdom. And it might certainly be worth the attention of men of capital in England to form a company, or companies, to take up some of those mines; as the greater part of them might, if conducted with skill and economy, be worked to profit, at a moderate expense; and as the richest mines in Cornwall are now so deep as to be attended with great expense, and Pary's Mountain is said to be nearly exhausted of its copper-ore, it would be very important, in order to supply the demand of the home-market, as well as for exportation, to open those mines in Ireland that seem to hold out such tempting advantages to the industry of man.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN *for* VILLAGE *or* PARISH LIBRARIES.

IT is proposed to establish in every village or parish in the kingdom, a small Library, consisting chiefly of Books of Agriculture, History, Modern Voyages and Travels, and other subjects of rational instruction and general utility.

The Funds for commencing and maintaining such a Library, to be raised by a subscription of five shillings per quarter for three years, and of half a crown per quarter afterwards.

The resident Clergyman, for the time being, to be President of the society, and a Treasurer to be appointed annually from among the subscribers.

The subscriptions to be received, the accounts to be kept, and the books to be circulated and registered by the Parish-Clerk, or by the Parish-Schoolmaster, who, besides having the use of the books for his own reading, is to be entitled to the fines.

The books to be kept in the Vestry Room, at the house of the officiating clergyman, or at any other convenient place, in a room which shall be accessible to the subscribers.

Quarterly meetings to be held of the subscribers at the place where the books are kept, when new books are to be ordered

dered, accounts stated, and regulations formed.

No book to be kept for reading more than a month, under the forfeiture of one penny per day afterwards, and no Magazine, Review, or Pamphlet, to be kept more than five days, under a similar penalty.

The first object of such a society, should be to possess itself of the County Reports, and other Books, published by the Board of Agriculture, of Gregory's Cyclopædia, some of Arrowsmith's Maps, Dickson's Agriculture, a System of Geography, Mavor's Universal History, Johnson's Dictionary, and Hume and Belsham's History of England. It should also begin to take in for periodical circulation, the Monthly Magazine, the Annals of Agriculture, the Oxford Review, and the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

The Library to be considered as the property of the subscribers, and of their resident heirs or successors, as long as they shall continue to pay their quarterly contributions within twelve months after they fall due; but any parishioner may, at any time, be at liberty to become a reader of the library on paying three shillings for a single quarter.

N.B. To establish such a Library, it seems only to be requisite that a fair copy of this plan should be affixed to the church door, that the Clergyman or Parish-Clerk should solicit the names of the chief parishioners; and as soon as a dozen have paid their first subscription, the society might be considered as formed. Should any Nobleman or Gentleman lend his countenance to the plan, and contribute a donation of ten or twenty pounds, its establishment could scarcely fail to be permanent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING perfectly satisfied with Dr. Calcott's explanation, given in your Magazine for May, it is not with any view of *having the last word*, that I once more take up my pen in the controversy occasioned by Earl Stanhope's pamphlet, which I do in order more clearly to explain my meaning, in respect to the matter of glee-singers sinking their voices when unaccompanied, without altering the temperament, in respect to which the Doctor and I do not seem perfectly to understand one another.

To this *extraordinary* assertion of mine, as he terms it, he subjoins three queries, to the first of which "Does this defect of keyed instruments exist in unaccompanied vocal music?" (p. 316) I scruple not to answer in the negative, as in *nature*, I know of no other temperament necessary, than that owing to the difference between the major and minor tone, as ascertained by the monochord; which temperament may be so adjusted as to render every key equal though not quite perfect, and thus exclude all wolves.

The second query I must confess I do not clearly understand, and therefore shall not attempt to answer it. To the third, however, "If temperament signifies deviation from the just proportion of intervals, how can voices sink without tempering?" I thus reply—

When I asserted that singers may sink their voices without altering the temperament, I did not mean to attribute the cause to any operation of the *Huygenian theorem*, quoted by the Doctor; as according to that, the voice might be as liable to rise as sink; but purely to an anatomical cause, especially in glees, in which the upper part is a counter-tenor, which being generally carried to the highest extent of the voice, the singer, in order to relieve himself from the exertion required to keep his voice up to the pitch, is apt gradually to depress it, and being the leading and more predominant part, will induce the other singers insensibly to do the same.

To elucidate this I shall mention a circumstance that happened sometime ago at a musical party I was at, when, a glee in the key of E♭ being proposed, the alto of which lay very high, I proposed its being performed in D. But this being objected to, on account of a peculiar modulation belonging to the key of E♭ (as was observed) which would lose its effect in transposition, it was accordingly performed in the latter key, at least it began in that key, and ended, as I had predicted, in D. Now, although upon a keyed instrument, were an air to be played in E♮ and immediately afterwards in E♭ a great difference in character would appear (from the subdominant of the latter key carrying the chord of the great wolf, whereas in the former, it is as perfect as that of the key note), yet surely Dr. Calcott will not assert that singers *unaccompanied*, so sinking gradually from E♮ to E♭ do therein conform to the peculiar temperament of that key, which if they do not in any degree; my assertion certainly remains uncontroverted.

Before I conclude, I cannot let slip the opportunity of noticing an assertion of another person on the subject, whom Dr. Calcott,

Calcott, in your Magazine for March (page 112), distinguishes by the name of Mr. A. as beingthe best, and *therefore the first*, writer on the Stanhope temperament; giving him thus *alphabetical* precedence over other writers, including the Doctor himself, and particularly over me, who have unfortunately selected the *lowest* letters of the alphabet for my signature. For my modestly so doing, I, however, think I may claim some praise, as by styling myself Mr. A, B. C. instead of X. Y. Z. I might have secured this kind of precedence to myself.

The assertion I allude to is this, "Modulation would fail, if the new scales had not a decided difference of character."

In this opinion Mr. A. exactly coincides with Earl Stanhope, who in page 19 of his stereotype pamphlet, thus expresses himself:—"So far from the five wolves being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of them which produces that charming and essential *variety of character* between the different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument

"Thus it is, that, from our ignorance and narrow prejudices, the *perfection* of the principles which are to be found in nature are by us very frequently unobserved. But the more thoroughly we learn to understand them, the more we ought to feel gratitude towards the *Supreme Being* for enabling us to perceive the *sublime excellence* of their wonderful arrangement."

If this be really the case, it should seem that but small effects from modulation are to be expected in mere vocal music, which I, however, apprehend the admirers of our ancient madrigals will hardly be disposed to allow; and that the merits of our best old cathedral services, which consist chiefly in their peculiar modulation, must be derived from the organ that accompanies them.

I can, however, myself (with great deference to these authorities) by no means be brought to think that, because men have invented imperfect instruments, their deviations from the elements of tune and harmony, are to be sanctioned as it were by Providence; and see no reason why *perfection* in harmonics is to be expected in this sublunary state, any more than perfection in morals, or in any thing else. I am therefore, rather induced to think that complete satisfaction in this respect must be reckoned amongst the *blessings of a future state*, wherein we may doubtless hope to enjoy the most perfect harmony and melody united together. In the mean time, however, we may make such *approaches* towards perfection, as to satisfy our limited faculties. For although we cannot entirely expel the wolf from our organs and piano-fortes, we may yet so muzzle him, as to render him comparatively innoxious, and shall therefore still have cause enough for thanks to our great Creator for the foretaste he has given us of an innocent gratification of so permanent a nature, as to be capable of extending into that state, in which we have reason to think it will be part of the employment of the blessed to chant the praises of their Creator in extatic hallelujahs, when the systems of tuning shall no longer perplex us, and TEMPERAMENT *shall be no more.*

Your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXIII.

ARE THE CAUSES GENERALLY ASSIGNED FOR THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM SATISFACTORY?

THERE are few subjects in the wide range of political economy more important, and, at the same time, more difficult of ample and satisfactory elucidation, than that which regards the means of diminishing the number of paupers. The drain on the labour and wealth of those by whom they are supported, is but a trifling evil compared with the state of the moral habits, from which pauperism not unfrequently proceeds, or which, if not in existence before, it almost uniformly produces.

The difficulties that lie in the way of a precise and full investigation of the causes that encourage pauperism, arise partly from those circumstances which render the science of political economy so very loose and exceptionable in many of its general principles, and partly from circumstances peculiar to the state of pauperism itself. These difficulties, however, seem to have been either overlooked or neglected by most of the writers who have touched on this important subject; since, without endeavouring, from a statement of facts well authenticated, and carefully observed for a sufficient length of time, in a variety of places and circumstances, to ascertain and class the different causes of the increase of pauperism, and then to recommend the specific and appropriate remedy, they either form random conjectures, or point out the remedies independently of any retrospect to the cause.

Many of the facts that have been brought

brought forward as satisfactorily accounting for the increase of pauperism, are not only devoid of proof, as to the effects attributed to them, but are also at complete variance with those principles of political economy which are most firmly established, and most general in their application: and as principles are merely such facts as are found to occur uniformly and constantly amidst a variety of accompanying circumstances, when any thing stated as a fact is found to contravene a well established principle, it should be given up, or, at least, suspected, and carefully inquired into, as a striking and single exception to a multitude of facts found to accord in a great variety of accompanying circumstances. Keeping these remarks in view, let us examine some of the principal and more popular causes to which the increase of pauperism has been attributed, in order that we may hereafter enter, with less incumbrance, and greater probability of success, on the very important enquiry, respecting the mode that ought to be followed in investigating the causes of the increase of the evil alluded to. This examination will be advantageous, not only by calling the attention from what is false or visionary, but also as indirectly pointing out the principles that will lead us to the truth. The assigned causes will be examined, both as to the evidence and probability of the effects, with which they are charged; and likewise as to their conformity to the principles or general facts of the science, to which this subject belongs.

The enlargement of the size of farms has long borne the odium of diminishing population, or, at least, of increasing the number of paupers. That this should be regarded, and held up to public reprobation, as an adequate and leading cause of pauperism by those who are not inclined, or not able, to look beyond the immediate consequence which uniformly and necessarily results from it, is not to be wondered at; but it certainly is surprising that those who profess to give a character to actions from their durable and general effects alone, should have joined in the clamour against what they term a monopoly of farms. The prejudice that within these few years prevailed so strongly, and manifested itself with such outrageous zeal against the introduction of machinery in the cotton manufacture, is now universally converted into an experienced conviction of the utility of the improvements. It would be difficult, however, to name a single point of importance, in which the saving of labour in the cultivation of land differs from the saving of labour in the manufacture of cotton. The cases may be paralleled in another circumstance: By the introduction of machinery, not only was labour saved, but the fabric was also better manufactured; in a similar manner the education, capital, and practical knowledge of the agriculturist who is able to take a large farm, and the state of cultivation in which large farms are actually found, sufficiently indicate, that more produce, and of a better quality, is raised with less labour on large farms.

It is an unfounded assertion, that, though the produce brought to market is increased, the price will not be lowered; and that, therefore, the landed proprietor and the farmer alone are benefited by superior cultivation, or the saving of labour: for diminution of price, and a greater facility of supporting a family, will necessarily follow a more abundant market. Whether those who are obliged to quit their farms by what is called the monopolizing system, will be enabled to profit, as well as the rest of the community, by this diminution of price, will depend on a circumstance, which in the blind declamation against large farms has never been regarded, though it is evident that on this circumstance alone depends the force of the arguments, and the propriety and justice of the invectives, that are employed on this subject.

These declaimers should bring forward instances of families that, after having lost their farms, were unable to find employment for their labour and capital. We are told that they were driven from their employments, and so would multitudes where the spade and plough were first introduced; but the enemies of large farms should be able to bring forward instances where the capital and labour formerly employed in agriculture, were thrown on the community without demand: where the man with capital was obliged to live on his principal, and the labouring man, from want of employment, was obliged to depend on the voluntary or compulsory assistance of the community. That immediate, temporary, individual distress has arisen, and must arise, from a forced change of employment, is allowed; but, had the dread of transient and partial evil been always so powerful and general as to have limited the perception and the plans of mankind

to

to those changes alone, which were free from it, the world, at this moment, would have exhibited the melancholy spectacle of a thinly scattered race of ignorant and starving savages. The occupancy of larger portions of land than formerly by individual farmers, or the general introduction of any mode of husbandry, by which produce more abundant, or of better quality, is raised by less labour, cannot therefore be justly charged with a tendency to increase the number of paupers; since such a system is a mere following up and extension of that principle on which all improvements have been made, and ensures that object, to which all improvements look. But it is urged, that most of those persons who are driven from agriculture by a consolidation of farms, engage in manufactures, and thus are compelled to engage in that mode of life which, besides other great evils, manifestly and necessarily tends to increase the number of paupers.

This leads us to the consideration of another alleged source of pauperism, supported by more striking facts, and connected more closely and immediately with the evil attributed to it.

There seems no reason to doubt, that the paupers in a manufacturing district bear a much larger proportion to the rest of the inhabitants, than they do in an agricultural district. In order, however, to trace the mischief to its legitimate parent, it is necessary to consider what is peculiar to manufactories; and whether what is found to be peculiar, must unavoidly produce pauperism, whatever be the character of the persons employed in manufactories; or whether the peculiarities are, like some kinds of food, poisonous only to some constitutions. In the moral, as well as the physical world, it is absolutely necessary to separate, both in the substance that operates, and in the substance that is operated upon, the component part on which the action depends, from those parts which contribute nothing towards the effect, in order that we may gain that precise knowledge, on which alone general principles can be founded. Even if every substance were simple, this would be expedient, that we might not ascribe the effect to the wrong substance: but as, both in the physical world and in the moral, every thing is very complicated, this analysis becomes absolutely necessary, as by means of it alone we are enabled to point out on what component part the action turns.

On examination, manufactures will be found to differ from agriculture only in two respects: in the greater wages given, and in the numbers which work together. It will hardly be maintained, that either or both of these peculiarities will operate unfavourably, whatever be the characters of the persons engaged in manufactures. On the contrary, the first certainly, and the second probably, would prevent pauperism, if there were nothing morbid, nothing that turned wholesome and nourishing food into poison, in the moral constitution. It is a lamentable picture of human nature, which exhibits it as necessarily driven to poverty by an increase of those means, by which alone independence can be obtained. Take a number of individuals, industrious, sober, well educated and well principled, and employ them in manufactories, where their wages are greater, and their means of associating more frequent, than they enjoyed in agriculture, and they will raise themselves in the world, and improve their minds. The reverse will happen, if individuals of a different character are placed in the same situation. To what cause, therefore, the character, or the peculiarities of the manufacturing system, ought we to attribute the results. As they vary according to the character;—to the character, and not to the manufactures, they may justly be ascribed. It may be very difficult, but certainly it would not be impossible, to render the manufacturing system, or, to speak more correctly and precisely, an increase of wages, and more general communication of workmen, favourable to the obtainment of independence; at least, till it can be shewn that the qualities of the mind and heart, which invest the obvious and natural tendency of these circumstances, are so interwoven with the constitution of the labouring class of the community, that no process of education can root them out, the manufacturing system should not be held up as necessarily and intrinsically the friend of pauperism.

At the same time it must be confessed that the temptations and lures to idleness and extravagance, which the manufactures of this country, as they are at present conducted, hold out, would probably be too powerful even for persons much better educated and principled than those who engage in them. But although, to prevent dissipation and consequent pauperism, it would be necessary to conduct the manufacturing system differently, yet this change would produce very little good

good, unless at the same time the characters of the labouring class were also altered. All that is contended for, is this fact, which, to an attentive and candid mind, must be sufficiently obvious, that the character in this case operates more powerfully and generally, than the circumstances in which it is placed. It is no answer to these observations, that persons previously virtuous are rendered vicious, by engaging in manufactures:--there is a great difference between innocence and virtue. Besides, their deterioration arises from associating with those who are vicious. The fair and just criterion would be to educate men as they should and might be educated; to purify the manufacturing system from every regulation, which regards profit in preference to the morals or health of the labouring class; and then to ascertain by experiments, whether such characters in such circumstances would not generally (for there still would be exceptions) possess at the same time both the desire and the power to avoid pauperism.

The principles on which the preceeding remarks are grounded, will apply, with a little variation, to the poor-laws, considered as the cause of the increase of pauperism. The poor-laws, independently of a change in the character of the labouring class, cannot satisfactorily account for the *increase* of pauperism, for this plain and obvious reason that any trifling alteration, that may have taken place in the poor-laws, since their first establishment, is by no means sufficient to account for that increase. If the poor-laws, alone, were to be considered as the cause of the increase of pauperism, the number of the poor should have borne the same proportion to the number of the whole population soon after the establishment of the poor-laws, that it does at present.—It is as erroneous to contend that a poor-house which had been established in a town for a century would account for the increase of the poor (in proportion to the population of the towns) in the latter part of the century, as it would be to contend, that a magdalen asylum established at the same time would account, independently of other considerations, for a progressive augmentation of prostitutes. If the establishment of a legal provision for the poor (even though it were as exceptionable in almost every respect as ours is) were the sole or the predominant cause of the increase of paupers, not only ought the numbers compared with the whole population to have been stationary, or nearly so, ever since the establishment was in full and regular operation, but the ratio in the increase ought also to have been uniform, or nearly so, throughout the kingdom. The reverse, in both respects, is the fact.

It is not difficult to point out the probable process by which the establishment of poor-laws would operate towards an increase of the poor: previously many would be kept industrious and provident from the dread of want, which a legal provision would remove; such would be the first of those who were not compelled by misfortune, that would take advantage of the poor-laws: others, besides the mere dread of want, would be withheld from becoming a burden on the parish, from the shame and disgrace which would at first attend it. This feeling would, however, soon wear out with people who had no higher sentiment, and no permanent principle, to make them industrious and provident.

If no other cause had operated, the two causes which have been just mentioned would soon have produced their full effects; at least, they would not have increased in their influence to such a degree, and extended their operation so widely, as to account for the present numbers of the poor. It may be safely and fairly asked of those who ascribe the increase of pauperism, within the last half century, to the poor laws, how the poor-laws can account for the increase of dissipation, idleness, and extravagance, if the increase of pauperism is thought to arise from these causes? or, on the other hand, how they can account for the greater number of those, who are willing to work, but unable to procure employment, if the increase complained of is to be attributed to this circumstance?

Men, it may be said, are rendered careless, extravagant, idle, and improvident, and are induced to marry, without the prospect, or the well-grounded expectation, of supporting their family, from the certainty that the legal establishment for the poor must provide and secure a maintenance for them and their children. All this is allowed; but still the question recurs, Whence does it happen, that now, at the beginning of the 19th century, the numbers who are so improvident or debased as to live in a manner, which they know must reduce them to poverty and a poor-house, are so much greater, than they were at the beginning of the eighteenth century? Our establishment for

the poor is undoubtedly an evil, but it is an evil that would operate with comparatively little effect, if it had not been assisted and encouraged by other causes much more powerful.

The hypothesis, that assigns the increase of pauperism to the great additional taxation, under which this country now labours, may be dismissed in a few words. Those to whom the government of nations is committed have gained at least so much knowledge and experience, as not to drive the labouring class, by excessive taxation, to such a state of poverty, as to render their necessary maintenance an additional burden to the community. This hypothesis, however, is not only destitute of the support of facts, but it is also contrary to the general principle of taxation. No tax of any amount can be permanently supplied from a saving of expenditure. The produce of surplus or additional labour is the only secure and sufficient fund: and the labouring class in general, on accurate and extended observation, will be found to be more benefited by the increased demand, which additional taxation produces for workmen, than they are injured by any diminution of income in the shape of taxes. If the master-workman finds it necessary, in order to pay a new tax, to manufacture an additional quantity of goods, he does not require the additional labour of the workman without additional wages, as his part of the contribution towards bringing that to market, from which he himself derives no advantage. It is plain, from this statement, that when an additional article is manufactured, in order to pay a new tax, the master gives up part of his capital, and his own labour; while, on the contrary, the workman sacrifices nothing; but, for his additional labour, gains additional wages.

In this review of the assigned causes of pauperism, we have omitted some, and may appear not to have entered sufficiently into a detailed examination of those which have been noticed. The general principle of those we have omitted, coincides, it is apprehended, almost entirely with the principle of those which have been examined: of course, if the objections stated are valid against the latter, they will be equally valid, and may be applied with equal propriety and success against the former. A more detailed examination seemed neither necessary, nor compatible with our limits. As the principal object was to clear the way for an enquiry into the most proper and effectual mode for ascertaining the causes of the increase of pauperism, when we enter on this enquiry, we shall have occasion to detail particular facts, and lay down particular arguments, in elucidation and support of what has now been advanced, chiefly on general principles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of your numerous intelligent correspondents who can inform me through the channel of your Magazine, what they conceive to be the exact difference between the two Latin conjunctions *sed* and *at*, both of them being translated into the English word *but*, and yet seeming to have a somewhat different meaning in Latin.

For instance, if I wanted to say, *This thing is a good deal like the other,* BUT *it is much smaller;* I should not say, *sed multò minor;* but *at multò minor.* And on the contrary, if I were to say, *The ancients had no paper books to write upon,* BUT *they used parchment;* I should in this instance use the word *sed*, and conceive *at* to be very wrong. I could bring many more instances of this kind, if it were needful.

Tooke, in his book entitled, Επεα Πτεροεντα; or, Diversions of Purley, says, that the English conjunction *but* has two distinct meanings, and ought, therefore, to be spelled differently. They are derived, he says, from two Anglo-Saxon verbs. The one from the Anglo-Saxon verb *bute, butan*, or *be-utan*. The other from *botan*, which ought to be spelled **bot*, as it is in old English books before the 14th century. I should like to have the opinions of some of your correspondents on this subject, and shall be obliged by the insertion of this. Your's, &c.

June 13, 1807. T. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the late INSTALLATION *of a* GRAND SANHEDRIM *of the* JEWS *in* PARIS.

AMONG the unexpected revolutions of the age, and the projects of the modern Charlemagne, conceived with a terrible audacity for the *many*, or with more than human solicitude for the grievances of the *few*, was the late installa-

* This word *bot* (says Horne Tooke, in the above quoted work) has the same meaning as *sed* in latin, and *mais* in French. But there is no word in any language which answers to our word *but*, because a similar corruption has not taken place in any other language.

tion

tion of a grand Sanhedrim of the wanderers of Israel, among the lively Parisians. Of this new "*spectacle*," no accounts have reached this country, but those occasional notices of their sittings, which have excited curiosity among the *nouvelles* of a *Journal de Paris*.

I have just been favoured with all the Acts of this Sanhedrim, and purpose to detail the remarkable occurrences, and something of the addresses of the orators. I will abstain from any kind of reflections, for I will neither hazard approbation nor censure, where much of both is so loudly called for. Collected merely as historical documents, these acts and speeches may not be found incurious to philosophers, and will probably gratify a more numerous class of enquirers.

A single preliminary observation it may be useful to make, for the due understanding of the genius of this Sanhedrim. As the poems of Petronius were so very obscene, and so very elegant, that they were said to be *pura impuritas*, so the genius of this assembly is equally a pure impurity; it is perfectly Gallic! After due enquiry, I can assert that the Jews in this country have never communicated with this Sanhedrim; its principles can never be those of an English Hebrew, whose shoulders were never scarred by that yoke of degrading servitude which the French, the German, and the Italian Hebrews, have been doomed to endure. The recent sufferings of this unhappy people in those countries can almost apologise, if any thing could, for that apostacy from Judaism which these acts indicate; and the humiliating eloquence of their orators only blends with that of the vacillating nation which protects them, and who address their monarchs, their directors, their consuls, and their emperors, with more devotion than they do their God.

*Acts of the Great Sanhedrim.**

On the 4th of February, 1807, a select committee of nine members of the Sanhedrim met at the hotel of M. Molé, one of the imperial commissioners, to verify the powers of the members, both rabbins and laics.

They chose a *Nassy*, or prince of the Sanhedrim, in the person of David Sintzheim, a rabbin of Strasburgh, and of the department of the Lower Rhine; an *Abethdin*, or the father of the rabbins; and a *Xaxam*, or wise man.

They appointed three scribes, and a number of supplementary rabbins, and laics called notables, to fill vacant places. The president was Abraham Furtado, a French Jew, of the department of Gironde.

Ceremonies at the Opening.

To give every solemnity to the opening of the Grand Sanhedrim, prayers and ceremonies for the occasion were performed.

The Jews having assembled in the synagogue, the Sanhedrim remained on the outside, chaunting the 19th verse of Psalm cxviii: "Open to us the gates of righteousness; we will go in to them, and we will praise the Lord." The reader replied by the following verse, "This is the gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter." The Sanhedrim then advancing into the synagogue, seated themselves together, and the reader chaunted the 24th, 26th, and 29th verses of the same Psalm. They turned themselves towards the ark, where the rolls of the Pentateuch, or the Books of the Law, are deposited, and collecting themselves in silence for a few minutes, the doors of the ark were opened; they recited the prayer which confesses the unity of the Deity. An appointed rabbin then laid his hand on the Pentateuch, and delivered a prayer adapted to the occasion, followed by the usual ones for the sovereign and imperial family, and the preservation of the armies, victory, and peace.

The Sanhedrim now departed, to meet at their hall.

Installation and Mode of Deliberation of the Grand Sanhedrim.

Here are sixteen regulations, of which the following are the most remarkable.

When two delegated commissioners, drawn out of the committee of nine, shall submit a subject for the decision of the Grand Sanhedrim, its deliberation shall be adjourned for eight days; during this interval, every member of the Grand Sanhedrim may present his observations, written and signed by himself, to the Committee of Nine, who will make report thereon, to the Commissioners of his Majesty, and afterwards to the Grand

* The Sanhedrim was originally the Jewish senate, consisting, in the time of Moses, of seventy elders. The judges were the supreme magistrates, with a legislative power granted to them by the original law, and to which they had a power vested in them to add at pleasure. As a memorial of the presence of this great legislator, they have a prince of the Sanhedrim, who completes the number of seventy-one numbers.

Sanhedrin, on the eighth day; after this last report, it shall be immediately proceeded with, by nominal appeal (*appel nominal*). *There shall never be any discussions in the Grand Sanhedrin.*

This *appel nominal*, by the next regulation, is explained. Every member is called on by name, and answers Yes, or No. One of the secretaries notes down the affirmative votes; and the other, the negatives. The two notes are then presented to the chief, who counts them, and proclaims the decision of the Grand Sanhedrim by the absolute majority of voices.

In the hall of the Grand Sanhedrim the assembly is to form a semicircle. The members shall be placed according to their ages; the eldest shall be seated on the left of the chief, and so of the rest. This semi-circle was the custom of antiquity, and thus formerly the Sanhedrim was formed, and its members placed.

The Sanhedrim shall not deliberate if sixty members, at least, are not present at the sitting.

First Meeting.

On the 9th of February, 1807, was held their first meeting. The minister of the interior had appointed the chief of the Sanhedrim, and the other officers. The rabbin Sintzheim, the chief of the Sanhedrim, had composed an exhortation, which was read in French by one of the committee of nine. Of this address the following are extracts:

"Doctors of the law, and sages of Israel, the holy ark, beaten by ages of storm, at length ceases to be agitated. The elect of the Lord conjured the tempest, and the ark has entered into its haven. O, Israel, dry thy tears; thy God has looked on thee, and, touched by thy misery, he has renewed his alliance. Thanks be rendered to the hero, ever to be renowned, who chains the human passions while he confounds the pride of nations. He elevates the humble, he humiliates the haughty; a sensible image of the Divinity, which pleases itself by confounding the vanity of men. Minister of eternal justice, all mankind are equal before him; their rights are eternal.

"Contemplating on this supreme council, my imagination bounds backwards over thousands of ages. I am borne away to the æra of its institution, and my heart beats with a certain emotion, which, doubtless, you participate with me!

"Doctors, and sages of Israel! broken as ye are by the long attrition of the most cruel intolerance, who of us has hoped to see so strange a miracle succeed to such long, and to so many, troubles?

"Confident in the mercy of the God of Israel, we shall render ourselves worthy of the powerful protection of our sovereign, and of the confidence of all our co-religionists (*coreligionaires*), who have their eyes constantly fixed on us.

"I humble myself before God, I humble myself before man, when I consider the vast weight imposed on me. The particular favour of the Thrice Holy can alone carry me to the close of my career. Pure intentions, rectitude of heart, and the desire of performing good, can alone render us agreeable to God, and the hero who has broken our chains."

Before I enter into an account of the doctrinal subjects agitated in this convocation, it is necessary to notice some parts of the preamble to their decrees. It is well known that the children of Israel, in the due performance of their rites and ceremonies, have found an unconquerable difficulty to preserve them, and at the same time to mingle with their Christian fellow-subjects. Their political situation, therefore, has always been at variance with their religious dispositions. How are they to conciliate the irreconcilable? This difficulty, after having existed nearly two thousand years, the Parisian Sanhedrim has not considered as such. By the simple principle, that part of the laws of Moses are a political institution, they get rid of their ritual, which, like a rock, divided them from Christians; and by consenting to acknowledge, "that the supreme law is the law of the state in which they reside," they annihilate, by this convenient invention, whatever they think proper. But it is the creed of the Jew that his laws are imprescriptible, and impossible to alter, since the Pentateuch was the inspiration of the Divinity, by his servant Moses. This belief is grounded on this precept, Deut. c. xvii. v. 11. "Thou shalt not depart from the thing which they shall tell thee, right or left?"

We are informed by this preamble: that their dogmas may be conciliated with the civil laws, under which they live, and do not separate the Jew from the society of other men:

That the divine law, the precious inheritance of their ancestors, contains *religious* ordinances and *political* ordinances:

That religious ordinances are, from their nature, absolute, and independent of circumstances and times.

That political ordinances are not; that their government was designed for the Israelites in Palestine, when they had their kings, their pontiff, and their magistrates. These laws cease when the people cease to be a nation. An assembly of the doctors of the law can alone determine what may be rejected; and if former Sanhedrims have not assumed this power, it was because political circumstances were not favourable to them!

"In virtue of the right with which a Sanhedrim invests a convocation of the doctors of the age, they have the power to decree according to the present urgencies, what observance is to be paid to laws, either written or traditional; and, in consequence, the present Sanhedrim lay down, as their first principle, that an entire obedience be paid to the laws of the state in all civil and political matters."

The three first doctrinal decisions were on *Polygamy*, *Divorce*, and *Marriage*.

The grand Sanhedrim declares that *polygamy*, admitted by the law of Moses, is only a simple or conditional faculty; that the doctors made it subordinate to the husband's fortune, in case it was sufficient to supply the necessities of more than one wife; that from the first time of the dispersion of the Israelites in the East, they acknowledged the necessity of harmonizing their customs with the civil laws of the states in which they established themselves; and that this usage being abolished in almost every European nation, it is prohibited to marry a second wife during the life-time of the first.

The *divorce*, permitted by the law of Moses, is only valid inasmuch as it operates the entire dissolution of every tie even of a civil nature; but as, according to the civil code which they decree must govern every Israelite as a Frenchman or an Italian, no divorce is completed till the court of law has awarded its sentence; consequently the Mosaic divorce has ceased to have a full effect on both parties, till the civil authority has dissolved the conjugal bond. If, therefore, any rabbin shall assist in making a divorce, independent of the civil code, he violates the present religious statute, and shall cease to exercise his rabbinical functions.

That *marriages* shall be contracted according to the civil codes of France and Italy, and no rabbin shall assist at a marriage which the civil officer does not first allow. Further, in respect to the intermarriages of Jews with Christians, which shall be contracted according to the civil code, they are declared valid and obligatory, and although these can never be solemnized with religious ceremonies, they shall not be anathematised, as hitherto they have been.

On those three decisions the president, M Furtado, addressed the Sanhedrim with copious eloquence. The decisions were read in Hebrew, according to the Portuguese pronunciation, by M. Cracovia, and afterwards by M. Berr Isaac-Berr, with the German accent.

From the president's speech I shall glean some few passages: the matter and the manner offer some novelty.

"If our existence among all the nations of the earth, if the antiquity of our origin, if our long adversities, exhibit one of those political phenomena which presses on our attention, and excites our surprize, our convocation in the capital of France, and under the protection of the greatest Christian prince, the unexpected existence of a Sanhedrim, of that ancient body whose origin is lost in the night of time, is a phenomenon not less remarkable. We owe our admiration, our love, our gratitude, to the hero who governs us; he has given us this solemn opportunity to render a splendid homage to the purity of that religion which neither time, nor dispersions, nor the revolutions of empires, could destroy. Eternal as nature, durable as society, its principles necessarily have survived all human vicissitudes

"Doctors of the law, and Notables of Israel! no monarch had hitherto conceived the means by which he might shield us from the unfavourable prepossessions which long habit, more than any other motive, has attached even to the name of *Jew;* none had yet essayed if, by a clear interpretation of our dogmas, we could be morally prepared for the enjoyments of political and civil rights; none had yet seized on the simple notion, but fertile in its results, since it influences our own character, and the opinion of the people among whom we live, to convoke an assembly of Israelitish deputies; to interrogate them concerning their dogmas, their customs, and their ecclesiastical hierarchy, in a Grand Sanhedrim. The sovereigns of Europe, guided by timid and uncertain politics, imbued with a false notion that it was impossible to work our regeneration, attribute

attribute to our dogmas effects which are only to be ascribed to their laws, and reproach us with habits which they have compelled us to contract.

"Seated on the first throne of the world, a man, the most astonishing man whom history presents to us, has given the fragments of Israel a new æra and a better fate!

"Since the time our ancestors have ceased to form a nation, the vicissitudes which have afflicted our existence have been interrupted but by short intervals. Nations civilized themselves; we among them, alone, remain barbarous! Human vanity seemed pleased by our humiliation. But let us turn away our eyes from contemplating the horrid picture of our past calamities; ages of fanaticism and ignorance, where the miserable Israelite was cast out of the society of men, and could find no resting-place. Frederick the Great, in Prussia; Joseph II. in Austria; Leopold, in Tuscany; Alexander, in Russia; by their enlightened toleration, have commenced the great work of our regeneration: but it was reserved for the hero of this age to accomplish it on a more enlarged plan.

"This fortunate change in our situation will resolve a great problem in legislation and morality; we shall now see, having obtained a national character, whether the Israelite shall still persevere in that repugnance he has so long shewn for agriculture and the arts; for useful trades, and the profession of arms. We shall see if that insulated state in which he has hitherto existed, and if the practices of money transactions are in him the result of a peculiar character, produced by his religion, or if we are not to ascribe these to exterior circumstances, totally unconnected with his holy religion."

This is a small part of the eloquent address of the president.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 446, of vol. xxiii. of your Magazine, appeared a letter signed C. S. proposing an alteration in the form of stirrups, as now used.

I cannot consider his alteration as an improvement; for the foot getting out of the stirrup, (made as recommended by him), which would frequently happen, the stirrup-leather must be held by the hand, while the foot is put in, on account of the smallness of the ring; and the rider's body, in so doing, must be bent forward with the face nearly touching the mane, a position which would cause most horses to set off full speed; and, supposing the horse to be going fast at the time the foot becomes disengaged, he must either be stopt, or the rider cannot have any command of him while his foot is regaining its position.

In the present size, the footing is easily regained when lost, and, with a good rider, is kept at the rise of the instep. The foot of an unhorsed person being entangled in the stirrup, is not occasioned by its going through the ring, as supposed by your correspondent, but by the toe pointing upwards, and catching the *top* of the ring, while the heel is pressed against the *bottom;* and the heavier the body of the rider, the more difficult it is to extricate the foot.

I am convinced that more accidents would happen in one year, from the adoption of the form recommended by C. S. than happen in ten by that now used. Yet I do not contend that the present form is incapable of improvement: there is "something wanting" in this requisite assistance to a rider; and, could wish the makers to turn their attention to it.

Your's, &c.

Cheadle, near Stockport, S. T.
June 18 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VIII.

THE ÆNEID.

THE *characters* of the Æneid now claim our attention; and in this respect, the inferiority of Virgil to Homer is no where more observable. The Iliad is full of character and life; Achilles, indeed, appears to be the hero: but there are many others on whom the poet has bestowed very considerable interest. The admiration due to Virgil must not prevent us from remarking those points in which he has more peculiarly failed. There is in the Æneid no character sufficiently marked; and, above all, that of the hero is by no means an interesting one. Aristotle has observed, that there are characters which, however defective in morality, may be excellent in poetry. The same passions by which tragedy is actuated, must also animate the epopœa; and the rules which are prescribed for the one, are also essential to the other. This principle has been fully confirmed

by

by experience. The two characters which, in the ancient and modern Epic, appear to have been the best conceived and most naturally drawn, are the Achilles of Homer, and the Rinaldo of Tasso. They are both highly impassioned and dramatic. The latter, indeed, may be considered as modelled on the other; but he is equally fierce, impetuous, and interesting. These are the characters best adapted to poetry, and which excite the most general interest; while that of Æneas has been as unsuccessful on the theatre as it is ill-suited to the Epic. It is true, that no fault can be found with the pious Æneas; he is, from one end of the poem to the other, absolutely irreproachable: but as he is never impassioned himself, he communicates no interest to the reader. The tameness of disposition by which he is uniformly characterized, throws a coldness over the book, which nothing but the uncommon excellence of style, and the beauty of the episodes, could have relieved. He is always represented as in tears, or in prayer, and reminds us of an observation of St. Evremont, that he was better suited to be the head of an order of monks, than the founder of an empire. He receives with indifference the violent passion of Dido, and abandons her without a struggle, at the command of the gods. Throughout all his behaviour to her in the fourth book, and especially in the speech which he makes after she suspects his intention of leaving her, there appears a certain hardness and want of feeling, which are far from rendering him amiable. Well may the unfortunate Queen of Carthage exclaim,

Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lachrymas victus dedit? aut miseratus amantem est?

He betrays no compassion for her sufferings; he scarcely breathes a sigh for her ill-placed love: but calmly ascends his vessel, to pursue his destiny, regardless of her dying if he leaves her:

Sequar atris ignibus absens;
Et cum frigida mors anima subduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero—dabis, improbe, pœnas!
Audiam, et hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos!

Dido's own character is by much the best supported in the whole Æneid. The warmth of her passion, the keenness of her invectives, and the violent indignation she displays, exhibit a figure greatly more animated than any other which Virgil has drawn. Though he took the subject of the loves of Æneas and Dido from Apollonius Rhodius, yet he has worked up the character of Dido in a manner entirely his own. There was no model from which he could produce a portrait the most impassioned and interesting, ever displayed in the writings of the ancients. The companions of Æneas are so many insipid personages, whose names appear to be introduced merely to fill up the lines. Achates, Cloanthes, and Gyas, and the rest of the Trojan heroes, are not remarkable either for the sentiments which they utter, or the exploits which they perform. As characters of valour, they are too much alike; even that of Turnus has nothing to distinguish it, but as being in a superior degree. We have already observed that the characters in the latter books are perfectly uninteresting, from the little pleasure excited by the fabulous annals of ancient Italy, whence they are drawn, compared with the antiquities of Greece.

As the Æneid is in a great measure founded on the Iliad, the *machinery* employed by Virgil is the same as that used by Homer: but it may be observed that the gods are introduced with greater dignity, and never but on occasions where their interference is evidently necessary, as in the first book where Æneas has suffered so many hardships in his voyage to Italy, and is at length cast on a foreign coast, his fleet dispersed, his men disheartened, and their provisions spent. He is then very properly assisted by Venus, his mother, who having previously consulted Jupiter on his fate, reveals herself to him, and informs him upon what land he is thrown. Another instance of the poet's art in managing his machines, is in the fourth book, where Mercury, in obedience to the will of Jove, peremptorily commands Æneas to fly from love and Dido. Without this express command, there could be no sufficient motive for his deserting a princess by whom he had been so generously received; and yet if he remained, he must have abandoned the high destiny that awaited him. The defect here is in Virgil not having represented Æneas as struggling between the necessity of obeying the gods, and grief at parting with his mistress. This might easily have been effected, and he would then have shared some portion of the reader's sympathy, which is now entirely confined to Dido. A third instance is in the appearance of Venus to her son, to save

save the life of Helen. It is this fine disposition of the fable, and judicious mixture of the marvellous and the probable, that the superiority of Virgil, in point of judgment, is so conspicuous, and justifies the observation, that in the Iliad we most admire the poem; in the Æneid, the poet.

As it has been already more than once remarked, that the merit of Virgil consists less in the general execution of the poem, than in the beauty of its details, it may be asserted that the *episodes* in the Æneid are most of them superior to those of the Iliad. The fourth book, to which we have so often alluded, and which relates to the unhappy passion and death of Dido, has always been highly admired, and abounds in the two great characteristics of Virgil, tenderness and sensibility. Another important episode is the Descent into Hell, in which he is generally supposed to have surpassed Homer in the Odyssey. All antiquity does not present a more sublime picture than the whole of the sixth book. The objects are grand and striking, and the mind, in the perusal, is filled with that solemn awe which a description of the invisible world could not fail to inspire, when drawn by a such a master-hand. The entrance into hell is thus pourtrayed,

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuêre cubilia Curæ:
Pallentes habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malasuada Fames, et turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formæ—Letumque, Laborque:
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, & mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia mens
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

The poet describes the infernal rivers, and distributes into different bands the criminals of every kind. What Achilles, in the Odyssey, relates to Ulysses, when he sees him, Virgil has put into the mouth of the self-murderers, whose highest wish is said to be to live again, and endure all those evils which had before made them so weary of life, as to determine them voluntarily to leave it.

Quam vellent, æthere in ipso
Nunc et pauperiem, & duros perferre labores.

The meeting of Æneas with Dido is extremely moving, and the silence of the injured queen finely imagined, and wonderfully pathetic. Throughout the whole of this book there is a vein of philosophy which the platonic genius of Virgil, and the enlarged ideas of the Augustan age, enabled him to maintain with a majesty which is not to be found in Homer, in a similar instance. Indeed, every reader who compares this scene of Elysium in the Latin, with that of the Greek poet, cannot but allow that the advantage is greatly on the side of Virgil. The interview of Æneas with Andromache and Helenus is another interesting episode, and those of Pallas and Evander, Nisus and Euryalus, and of Lausus and Mezentius, are among the most highly finished passages of the latter books.

But these detached beauties of style and sentiment are innumerable, and we forbear any further quotations of passages which, we are persuaded, are familiar to most readers. It would be equally useless to descant on the sweetness of Virgil's numbers, sufficiently obvious to every ear at all susceptible of harmony: the *images* and *similes* that occur in the course of the poem are eminently beautiful; but Virgil is never less original than in those passages. That highly celebrated description of night,

Nox erat, & placidum carpebant fessa soporem, &c.

as well as the whole episode of Dido, is borrowed from Apollonius Rhodius. Most of the similes are taken from Homer, and other Greek poets: and it would be difficult to point out an image which cannot be traced in some preceeding writer. But Virgil never fails to improve the ideas which he imitates. In him they are always noble and dignified; he is at once grand and elegant, at once concise and perspicuous; in every part great, in none extravagant. In the original description of Apollonius, he minutely alludes to the silence of the night, as undisturbed by the barking of dogs, or the busy hum of men. These details are judiciously omitted by Virgil, whose similes, without being trifling and minute, are always natural and pleasing.

Upon the whole, as to the comparative merit of the two great princes of Epic Poetry, Homer and Virgil, the former must undoubtedly be admitted to be the greater genius, the latter to be the more correct writer. Homer was an original in his art, and discovers both the beauties and the defects which are to be expected in an original author; compared with those who succeed him, more boldness, more nature and ease, more sublimity

limity and force, but greater irregularities and negligencies in composition. Homer is admired, and with reason, for the variety of his numbers: Virgil deserves the same praise in a very high, though not in an equal, degree. Besides a superior genius, the Grecian possessed an infinite advantage in his language, which was not only more copious and sounding, but allowed an almost infinite variation, from its dialects. In comparing the two, the glories of Homer do not always eclipse the beauties of his follower. If invention was the talent of Homer, Virgil assuredly excels in judgment. Homer's imagination is more rich and copious, Virgil's more chaste and correct. The style of the one is simple and animated, the other uniform and elegant. There are more instances of the sublime in Homer, but Virgil maintains a degree of Epic dignity, from which he never descends. Many of those things which Homer suffered, and which have been applauded by critics, would not have been admitted under the severer scrutiny of Virgil: and it is probable that the Roman poet suppressed what might have added to the reputation of his own work. Homer is greater than Virgil; but the sedateness of Virgil has its majesty, which by some, and those not unenlightened judges, may be preferred to all the impetuosity of the Greek. After all, though they have written upon the same plan, their excellencies are different, and the applause which is paid to the one, need not interfere with the praises so justly due to the other.

The editions of Virgil are very numerous. The following are among the best:—

Virgil. Editio princeps, apud Vindelinam Spiram, fol. Venet. 1470.

Virgilii Opera, 12mo. ap. Ald. 1501, 1505.

Virgilii Opera, ap. Ald. 1514.

Virgilii Opera, cum Comment. Servii et alior. Paris. R. Stephan, 1532.

Virgilii Opera, Taubmanni, a good edition, 4to. Francof. 1618.

Virgilii Opera, in usum Delphini, 4to. Paris, 1675, 1682, 1723, 1726.

Virgilii Opera, Heinsii, 12mo. a very correct edit. Amst. 1676.

Virgilii Opera, notis variorum, L. Bat. very beautiful and correct.

Virgilii Opera, Cambridge edit. 4to. 1701.

Virgilii Opera, Masvicii, 2 vols. 4to. Leovardiæ, 1717. This is one of the most magnificent of the Dutch classics.

Virgilii Opera, Burmanni, 4 vols. 4to. Amstel. 1746.

Baskerville's Virgil, 4to. Birm. 1757, admirably printed.

Warton's Virgil, 4 vol. 8vo. Lat. and Eng. Lond. 1753; beautifully printed, but the Latin text is often incorrect.

P. Virgilii Maronis, Bucolica, Georgica et Æneis, 2 vols 8vo. Edinb 1755; a beautiful book, and one of the most correct editions ever published.

P. Virgilii Opera, a C. G. Heyne, 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1767; reprinted 1788. This is a most valuable book, and infinitely superior to any preceding edition of Virgil.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Further PARTICULARS *of the* PUBLIC EXHIBITION *of* PUPILS *at* MR. THELWALL'S INSTITUTION *for the* CURE *of* IMPEDIMENTS *of* SPEECH.*

AS the exhibition did not take place till the 19th of June, and the matter for the Original Correspondence of this Miscellany is always necessarily made up by the 20th of the month, nothing more than a short notice of this occurrence, among the articles of Literary and Philosophical Intelligence, could be inserted in the last number. But the following particulars will, perhaps, not be unacceptable to those readers especially who have any particular reasons for being interested in the subject.

The pupils exhibited did not consist of a selection of the most interesting and favourable cases; but of the whole of the *house-pupils*, for the time being, and of house-pupils only: the private pupils having, of course, their motives for not being brought forward on such an occasion; and those who had already been sufficiently relieved, and had therefore left the seminary, being too widely scattered to be collected together for the purpose.

Mr. Thelwall introduced his pupils by claiming the indulgence of the audience, not only on account of the particular circumstances of the defects they had to contend with, but also from the consideration of none of them having before attempted to speak in the presence of any public or numerous company. He further observed, that they were not brought forward as accomplished speakers, capable of giving all the appropriate graces of harmony and expression to the passages

* See Literary Varieties in No. 158 of the Monthly Mag.

that had been selected for the occasion; but to shew what approaches might be made even in a very short time towards intelligible utterance, by persons labouring under the most calamitous excesses of impediment. For one case, in particular, he claimed particular indulgence, who, when first introduced to the institution, about *five months ago*, was, in reality, little better than a mute, not being able to make the simple answers *yes* and *no*, at least to any stranger, without such painful and long-continued struggles, as were distressing to the very last degree. None but those who had known him in that state (and there were some persons present who had so known him) could, indeed, appreciate what had already been done, though every one would perceive how much remained to do. It was the only case of stammering in which Mr. T. had ever found mechanical aids of any use: but this pupil had at that time in his mouth a species of artificial implement, that was expected to assist him in some of the elements, but which, in fact, had only been introduced in its present form that very day. Another young gentleman would be produced, whose impediment had never, indeed, assumed so formidable an appearance, but which was of an exceedingly complicated description, since, together with all the difficulties of stammering, stuttering, and frequent stagnations of the voice, he presented the most decided case of what Dr. Darwin calls broken association, that can be imagined; frequently pronouncing syllables and elements the most remote from those he was struggling to produce; *d* for *k*, *t* for *m*, and the like. Mr. T. stated this young gentleman to be entirely cured. How far he had surmounted the other difficulties, would be apparent to the audience; to those in particular, of whom there were many present, who had been personally acquainted with him before he had been placed in the Institution. A third pupil presented was a gentleman who had been only three months under tuition, and during that time had devoted eight or nine hours of every day without interruption, to the duties of a mercantile life. A fourth had been rather less than two months at the Institution, to the objects of which, however, he had paid, as it was indeed desirable that every pupil should pay, an undivided, and therefore successful attention. A fifth was a pupil of Mrs. T.'s, only nine years of age, and who, about four months ago, was so confused and indistinct in his utterance, that even his own parents could not always understand him, and strangers could scarcely comprehend a word he spoke. From such orators, Mr. T. observed, whatever might have been done towards the acquisition of intelligibleness, the full accomplishments of elocution could not be much expected. Such accomplishments, however, were not in such cases to be despaired of; for there was at that time a lady in the room, who had brought a letter from her brother, who, during the Christmas vacation, had attended the Institution for the cure of an impediment, and who had lately borne away the palm of public speaking from all competitors, at a public exhibition of the pupils of the Classical School at Rugby.

The recitations, as stated in the former article, occupied nearly three hours; and, except in the individual instance of the gentleman first referred to, very little difficulty of utterance was observable in any of the speakers, more than might have been accounted for from the novelty of their situation, even if their organs had never been in the state that had been previously described. One gentleman, in particular, had cultivated with full effect the *harmonic* system of utterance, upon which the lecturer lays such particular stress; and the passages he recited from the Passions, from Alexander's Feast, &c. had certainly all the effect of pathos and intonation of which they are so susceptible. The demonstration of the harmonic proportions of speech, from the effect produced by the *choral recitation* of particular passages, in correct time and unison, was as interesting as a philosophical experiment, as it was entertaining from its novelty and impression.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESULTS *of the* RUSSIAN EMBASSY *to* JAPAN *and* CHINA.

THE following particulars have recently been received from Prince of Wales's Island, respecting the two Russian ships Nadeshda and Neva, which were sent on an expedition to China, after touching on the north west coast of America.

The objects of their voyage were both political and commercial, and they arrived at Macao in December, 1805. The Nadeshda carried a Russian ambassador to Japan, where the ships remained for four or five months, to repair the damage they had suffered in a gale. Every assistance

sistance was afforded them in this way, and they were supplied with abundance of provisions; but they were scarcely allowed to have any intercourse with the inhabitants, and were not permitted to trade with them in any manner whatever. The government would not receive the ambassador, and very little intercourse was allowed beyond the exchange of letters and compliments, so that the object of the expedition may be said to have totally failed.

On their first arrival at Macao, they experienced some difficulty and delay getting up to Whampoa, till the Chinese were assured that they were not men-of-war, but had come for the purpose of trading. They were then allowed to come up, and reached Whampoa about the end of December. They carried on their business in the usual way; sold their skins tolerably well, and laid in a cargo of high-priced teas, with a considerable quantity of nankeens, and some silk piece-goods.

Captain Krusenstern had the chief command of the expedition. His ship, the Nadeshda, belonged to the Russian government; but the other was the property of the Russian American Company, to whom the emperor gave his ship for the voyage, free of expense; besides patronizing the undertaking to a great extent. The chief commercial object was to open and establish an intercourse between St. Petersburgh and Canton, by sea. The company had appointed an agent, or supercargo, to transact the purchase and sales, and the whole of the commercial part was submitted to his direction. A dispatch had been sent to Pekin, to inform the emperor of the arrival of the ships, and no objection was made about allowing them to sell and purchase in the mean time; or to their getting a security-merchant; but they could not be allowed to depart till the emperor's answer came back. To this little attention was paid, and Captain Krusenstern prepared to sail, and applied for his grand chop; on which two men-of-war's boats were sent down to Whampoa, to lie by each of the ships, which created such alarm, that no provisions were carried on board them for two days. The commodore remonstrated with the security-merchant, and represented that such steps were considered by the Europeans as amounting very nearly to hostile measures; advising him to represent the circumstances to the viceroy. Captain Krusenstern also sent in a moderate remonstrance himself, and concluded with demanding his grand chop, as further delay would be of material injury to his voyage. The restrictions at Whampoa were on this immediately removed, and in a few days the grand chops for both were issued. They left Whampoa on the 9th of February, 1806, and on the 12th or 14th, the imperial edict arrived at Canton from Pekin; but the ships having sailed its contents were only imperfectly known. It was, however, understood, that the purport of it was by no means favourable to the Russians; that the emperor did not approve of the continuance of the intercourse by sea, but recommended the old mode by caravans, which he pronounced the best for the Russians, and the most agreeable to him. Some trivial questions were also inserted as to the motives for the voyage; how the Russians could have found their way to China, and if they had been in England? On the whole, it was evident that there was a strong jealousy on the part of the Chinese at the good understanding which they perceived to exist between the English and Russians.

When this event happened at Whampoa, no intelligence had been received of the grand embassy by land, from St. Petersburgh to Pekin, the failure of which has been since ascertained.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WORKS *of* M. CANOVA, *the celebrated* ITALIAN SCULPTOR.*

THE revolutions which, during the last twenty years, have taken place in painting and sculpture, are so astonishing that they will be marked in the history of the Arts as the commencement of a new era. Two artists have more especially contributed to raise them to their

* The readers of the Monthly Magazine will recollect that in our eighteenth volume we presented them with a brief account of this illustrious artist. It is with pleasure we now lay before them a more complete memoir of the most distinguished sculptor of the present age, from the pen of Charles Lewis Fernow, an enlightened amateur, who made the fine arts the particular object of his study during a long residence at Rome. He has in-

present degree of exaltation. David has founded a new school of painting, the spirit and the style of which are spreading with astonishing rapidity; and Canova has opened a new career in the art of sculpture, which he continues to pursue with a success proportioned to his merits.

These two artists, by adopting a taste and style totally different, have equally departed from the principles of those who preceded them, either in Italy or in France; and the originality which each has displayed, has every where found numerous admirers. These new flights of art have had the happy effect of increasing the number of those by whom it is cultivated, and of exciting their emulation; and to judge from its rapid and steady progress at the present day, there is every reason to expect that in a short time it will arrive at an epoch perhaps equally brilliant with any of the past.

This progress of the art is particularly remarkable in sculpture. When towards the conclusion of the first half of the eighteenth century, the pupils of Bernini had, in a manner, exhausted themselves to people the churches with saints, apostles, and mausoleums, the art fell into such a state of imbecility and neglect, that during the twenty years preceding Canova, not a single work in sculpture, worth mentioning, made its appearance. Cavaceppe, the only sculptor of that time who had any reputation, almost entirely employed himself in repairing certain mutilated statues in the museums of Rome, and in the collection which constituted his stock in trade. Winkelmann revived a taste for the beautiful models of antiquity, among the noble and opulent in Italy, and other countries. The wretched productions of the time began to be despised; the works of the Academy of St. Luke were considered of no value, and the blind enthusiasm in favour of Bernini, which had lasted nearly a century, at length became as cold as the works which had inspired it. The master-pieces of antiquity, restored to their original dignity by Mengs and Winkelmann, began to purify the public taste of the extravagant ideas by which it had been degraded.

While sculpture was in this state of slumber, that is, till it began to leave genius a free career, from 1760 to 1780, not one single performance that occasioned any sensation was executed by the artists of Rome; and the tomb of Benedict XIV. by Pietro Bracci, was the last monument produced by bad taste in the works destined for the church.

Thus prejudices were dissipated, the mind was prepared to admire works more conformable to the principles of good taste. Expectation looked forward for the resplendent genius that was to create them; and Canova appeared under such circumstances that he seemed destined to accomplish the wishes of the admirers of the beautiful productions of art.

After the death of Trippel, who had raised himself to celebrity at Rome, almost at the same time as Canova, the latter long occupied the first place among sculptors, without any competitor. Trippel died in 1793, after having courageously struggled against the obstacles which fortune every where opposed to him. The justness of his taste, which he had formed by the study of the ancients, encouraged the fairest hopes of future excellence. His death was a loss to the art; and if Canova had no occasion for a rival to stimulate his activity, Trippel could not injure a reputation to which the former would ever have preserved an undeniable claim.

Two years after Canova had established his reputation in Italy and foreign countries by a multitude of works of merit, Thorwaldsen, a sculptor of Copenhagen, aspired also to run the career of glory, and announced himself by a work which excited the attention and admiration of all the connoisseurs, and even of the first artists of his time. His Jason will always be considered as a valuable performance.

If the productions of artists whose activity and talents Canova has stimulated, have not been able to shake his reputation, several of them have at least endeavoured to deserve an equal portion of fame.

As long as Canova had no rivals, his admirers ranked him only among the first artists of antiquity and of modern times; and if the works of that sculptor gained, in some measure, the affection of all those who beheld them, by charms which are peculiar to themselves, the character of their author no less contributed to cherish these favourable sentiments. Posterity will perhaps scrutinize these same works with more severity; the praises, in many instances, too extravagant, which have been lavished upon them, may serve to point the shafts of criticism; but it can never extinguish their real beau-

ties, since those which drew forth these praises cannot cease to strike such minds as are susceptible of them.

Several of Canova's master-pieces have been ranked by connoisseurs, who pique themselves on extraordinary sagacity, with the *chefs d'œuvres* of antiquity. His *Perseus* has even been compared with advantage to the Apollo Belvidere, and the loss of the latter by the Vatican Museum has not been thought irreparable. The artist himself did not scruple to afford connoisseurs an opportunity of making this comparison; and on the first exhibition of the Perseus, a copy of the Apollo, in bronze, was placed beside it. For some years the group of the *Raging Hercules* and *Lycas* was exhibited beside *Glycon's Hercules at rest*. It must be acknowledged that those who are not acquainted with the modesty of Canova's disposition, might deduce from this parallel an opinion not much in his favour, and to them, what he did with a view to the gratification of connoisseurs, might appear the most ridiculous presumption.

The pope has confirmed the praises bestowed on the *Perseus* and the *two Gladiators*, by purchasing them for the Pio-Clementine Museum, which before contained nothing but master-pieces of the ancients, and the Perseus has taken the place left vacant by the Apollo. A papal decree of the same time, which charges Canova with the superintendance of the arts and ancient monuments in the dominions of Rome, describes him as the rival of Phidias and Praxiteles. This compliment has not been paid to any modern artist; and without reckoning the dignity of Chevalier, which has also been conferred on him, Canova enjoys greater honors than have ever been granted to any artist.

Whether he will maintain in the eyes of posterity that reputation which such pompous eulogiums would insinuate to be his due, is a question which we shall not pretend to decide: but, at least, we may rest satisfied that the praises of contemporaries cannot confer a celebrity which is not deserved; and the example of Bernini enjoying in the 17th century the like favours both from the pope and the public, is sufficient to justify this opinion. We shall not assert that the Romans, whose eyes and taste are continually exercised by the master-pieces which their city presents in such great numbers, are not better judges of the productions of art than the inhabitants of any other great city; but the enthusiasm of the moment may blind them to the defects of a work. Nay, those very defects often appear in a very favourable point of view, from the brilliancy of the artist's talents, which seems to surround them; and in order to proportion enthusiasm to the just value of the work which excites it, to pronounce coolly concerning the faults which disfigure it, neither the reputation nor the private interest of the artist should have any weight in the opinion to be formed of his productions.

Antonio Canova was born in 1757, at Possagno, a village in the diocese of Trevigi, in the territory of Venice. He very early manifested a strong propensity for sculpture. At the age of twelve years, he served up at the table of M. Falieri, the lord of his village, a lion of butter. This trifling circumstance shews that at that tender age the lion was his favourite animal, and perhaps may account for the excellence of his subsequent imitations. Be this as it may, certain it is that the lion gained our young artist the notice of M. Falieri. He enabled him early to commence a career which he was destined to pursue with such success. At the age of fourteen he was put apprentice to a sculptor of mediocrity at Bassano. There he was for some years employed in learning to manage the chisel, and in the making of models; but his genius waited for circumstances more favourable to its development. At the age of seventeen, when his apprenticeship expired, he executed an Eurydice of half the natural size, in soft marble. He was then sent to Venice, to the Academy of Fine Arts, where his talents found, in good models, safe guides to direct their attempts. He gained several of the prizes offered by the academy. The works which he executed during his stay at Venice, till he was twenty-three years old, began to establish his reputation, and to encourage those hopes which he has since realized to a degree even surpassing what they seemed to promise.

These works were the following:

A group representing Apollo and Daphne;

The bust of the Doge Paolo Renieri;

An Æsculapius;

An Orpheus, as a counterpart to the statue of Eurydice, which he executed at Bassano;

A figure, ten palms in height, of clay, as an essay in colossal figures;

A young Hercules strangling the serpents.

All these works were but essays intended

tended for competitions. He afterwards executed the statue of the Marquis Poleni, of the natural size, and of marble, for the city of Padua. At the age of twenty-one he finished his group of *Dædalus and Icarus*, of Carrara marble. In his work-shop at Rome, he keeps a plaster copy of this group. Dædalus is represented as an old man, whose countenance exhibits all the marks of decay which attend advanced age; but for this very reason, it produces a disagreeable effect. Icarus forms the most complete contrast. He is looking with a simpering air and an affected complaisance at his father, who is in the act of fastening on his wings. In this group we do not discover the first traces of the career which the artist has since followed. This group, which belongs to the Chevalier Pisani, procur d its author a reward which did honour to him, as well as to the magistrates who conferred it. The senate of Venice granted him a pension of three hundred ducats a-year, and sent him to Rome. He went in the suite of the Venetian ambassador Zuliani, who was sent to that city about the end of the year 1779.

Canova assiduously applied himself, during the first years of his residence at Rome, to the study of the antique. He executed an *Apollo crowned with laurel*, for his illustrious patron, the Prince Rezzonico. The character of this statue is not above mediocrity; but some marks of ideal beauty may be perceived in it; and it shews, in some sort, the transition from the servile imitation of nature to the union of the beauties which are scattered throughout it.

The group of *Theseus sitting on the Minotaur*, which he has just killed, is the first work by which Canova made himself known at Rome. This group, executed in 1783, is of Carrara marble, and as large as life; but though there is nothing striking in the idea itself, this work possesses several species of beauty, and is worthy of being classed among the most celebrated performances of this artist. The countenance of Theseus exhibits all the characteristics of a hero. It were, indeed, to be wished that it had more energy and grandeur; but on examining the details of this statue, the antique taste and style which Canova then strove to attain, may be discovered. He, however, all at once abandoned the track which he had hitherto pursued, and his genius bursting every kind of shackles, resolved to trace out for itself a new career.

If the study of the antique developed and formed his taste, he did not find in it slight traces of the new model which his genius was to compose. His disposition led him to prefer tender and affecting sentiments, and he feared that in the expression of those sentiments the ancients had not attained to that high perfection which they display in many other subjects. M. Quatremère de Quincy, who was at Rome at the time when the artist was still undecided what course to pursue, advised him, nevertheless, to apply himself exclusively to the study of the ancients, to identify himself with their taste and their style, and to vie with them in the observance of their own principles. This was certainly the most prudent advice that could be given, at a time when the art, plunged into a kind of sleep, had still left to the ancients all their pre-eminence, and when it required a genius like Canova's to attempt a new flight.

This artist resolved to emulate the ancients, but without submitting to the conditions that were imposed upon him. A favourable circumstance presented him with the means of acquiring a new and original reputation. In 1783 he was appointed to execute the *monument erected in the church of the Apostles at Rome to the memory of Pope Clement XIV.* Here the artist found himself in a field which had not yet been trodden before him, and in which he could yield to the full impulse of his genius in the course he had to pursue. It is well known that, for a century, the sculpture intended for the embellishment of churches had formed for itself a particular style, which was totally different from that of the models left by prophane antiquity. The monument erected to the memory of Benedict XIV. in the church of St. Peter, was the last in which this ecclesiastical style was preserved; and this mausoleum, which perpetuated the memory of Clement XIV. was destined to commence a new era. But how could our artist, who had not yet come to a final arrangement with his own genius; who had as yet advanced only the first steps in his career; who after having exalted himself above the erroneous taste of the school of Bernini, had not had time to acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to form his own, stamp a character of perfection on a monument in which he only essayed his means, and in which he had no other models to follow than those of an imagination rich, indeed, but still destitute of guides

guides to direct its efforts? Canova exhibited, in every part of his new work, marks of inexperience and indecision, with regard to expression. Though this monument was infinitely superior to those in which the ecclesiastical style had predominated, yet it would appear unworthy of its author, if the recollection of the age in which it was executed did not atone, in the eyes of the critic, for a part of its defects.

This mausoleum is placed over the entrance of the sacristy. The whole presents, as usual, a pyramidal group. Moderation and Benevolence are mourning over the sarcophagus of the pontiff, whose image is represented in a sitting posture, decorated with the customary insignia. The pope is represented giving his benediction. Moderation, who is distinguished by the bridle which serves for her attribute, is inclining over the sarcophagus; but her grief appears rather in the attitude of her body, than in that simple and unaffected expression, which is produced by profound sorrow. Benevolence, who is represented on the left side of the sarcophagus, seems as indifferent to this scene as the allegorical sheep which reposes at her feet. The drapery of the figures is thrown at random; in some parts, it sits close to the body, while in others it is collected into a multitude of small folds, without grace or design. The figure of the pope is destitute of dignity; his right hand, which is extended, seems rather in the act of scattering something in the air, than of giving a benediction.

From this monument Canova at least gained more experience, and his taste began to distinguish the object which he ought to exert himself to attain. He had modelled in clay the group of *Cupid and Psyche*. He received a commission from an English gentleman to execute it in marble, but the war broke out in Italy, and prevented its being sent away. It was purchased by Prince Murat, and is now in his gallery, at Neuilly upon the Seine.

It is worthy of remark, that from this group the public began to form a just idea of the original taste of the artist, while it would appear that, in the execution of such a subject, he had only to follow the models with which antiquity furnished him. The choice of the subject was perfectly adapted to the nature of his genius, which tended, in preference, to the expression of the soft, tender, and sentimental expressions; and if Canova sometimes soared into a sublimer sphere, and his chisel produced pathetic and terrible situations, the genius of the art did not always approve the ambition of his efforts, and led him by this reserve to a choice of subjects in which he lavished upon him his highest favours.

Psyche, reclined on the ground, appears exhausted with the labours imposed upon her by the inflexible Venus. Cupid is striving to sooth her distress by his tender caresses. There is more art than real beauty in this group. The idea is borrowed from a picture found at Herculaneum, representing a Faun caressing a Nymph, who is lying down, and inclining his head to kiss her. Cupid is on his knees, close to Psyche, and is stooping to give her a kiss, while Psyche extends both her hands to hold his head. This situation, which is rather natural and gay than sentimental, does not seem adapted to the subject of the artist's choice. It is besides better suited to the composition of a picture than to a work of sculpture; the entwining of the arms, and the inconvenient position of the heads, produce, under the chisel, a very indifferent effect; and in whatever point of view you examine the group, there is not one in which it is presented in a satisfactory manner, and in which you remark, at the same time, the expression of tenderness which ought to animate both faces.

Canova strives, by the kind of polish which he gives to his works, to produce in the spectator an impression corresponding with that which the subject of his compositions ought to inspire. He gives to the marble the appearance of a soft and delicate substance, and when it has received the last polish, by means of the pumice-stone, he makes use of a mordant, to diminish its whiteness, and to give it somewhat of a yellowish tint. The connoisseurs who love to find in a statue the beauty of the form designed with the utmost possible purity, do not approve of this process, by which it would seem to be impaired; but it is expressly calculated to heighten the pleasure of the amateur, who is more susceptible of enthusiasm, and frequently measures the perfection of a work by the degree of satisfaction which it affords him.

The performances of Canova which succeeded this group were: the *portrait of the young Polish Prince Zartorisky*, and the group of *Venus and Adonis*.

The young prince is represented under the figure of Cupid, armed with his bow and arrow. The artist has been very successful in the mild and lovely expres-

sion which he has given to his statue; but there is a certain stiffness in the attitude. He has been guilty of the same fault in two copies of this statue, which he executed for England and Ireland; and his own acknowledgment confirms this opinion.

M. Quatremère de Quincy mentions a group of *Venus and Adonis.* Nothing but the model of it is now in existence; the artist himself destroyed the group, because he thought it excited rather licentious ideas. Venus was sitting with Adonis, and placing a crown on his head, while he was holding her in a tender embrace.

Prince Rezzonico soon afterwards employed Canova to execute the monument which his family resolved to erect in honour of *Clement XIII.* In the immense dome of St. Peter's, all the proportions of which exceed the ordinary standard, a monument cannot engage the attention of the spectator, unless it partake of the same colossal dimensions. That of Clement XIII. erected in 1792, is perfectly proportioned to the magnitude of the edifice which it serves to embellish. It may easily be distinguished from all those designed for the same purpose, and executed in the ecclesiastical style.

On the right of the sarcophagus, Religion is seen standing with a cross in her right hand, and resting her left on the coffin. Her head is adorned with a crown of stars. On the left of the sarcophagus, Genius, in the form of a young man, holds a torch, reversed; he supports himself upon the sepulchral urn, and raises his eyes with a languishing air. Round the medallion, which is on the sarcophagus, is this inscription: *Clementi. XIII. Rezzonico. P. M. Fratris. Filii.* Two Virtues, in relievo, are seen seated with their backs towards each other; Charity, having her hands folded on her breast, and Hope, holding a crown in her right hand, and near her the anchor, her other attribute. Behind the sarcophagus is the statue of the Pope in his pontifical habit; he is kneeling upon a cushion engaged in prayer, and terminates the extremity of the pyramidal outline formed by the group. On the base of the monument are seen two lions, reclined at the feet of Religion and Genius. The statue of the pope is seventeen feet and those of Religion and Genius are each twelve feet in height.

The originality of the artist is much more strikingly displayed in this mausoleum than in that which he executed for Pope Ganganelli. You see him proceeding in a bolder manner; and though, upon the whole, this monument is not distinguished for any novelty or grandeur of conception; though there is no brilliancy in the symbolic character of the allegorical figures; it is, nevertheless, certain, that it bears the impress of the genius and talents of a great master. It is scarcely possible to surpass the perfection displayed in the two lions which are at the feet of Religion and Genius. The statue of the pope could not be represented in a more interesting and touching manner; the fervency of devotion is perceptible in the whole expression of the face; the drapery is executed with great art. But Religion does not deserve the same commendations; it is a stiff figure, destitute of life and soul. Her ornaments are arranged without taste; a wooden cross which rises to the height of more than twelve feet above her head, produces a ridiculous and barbarous effect. The rays which surround her head, and are each above a foot long, resemble the spokes of a wheel; but while the critic censures the faults of this statue, he should not forget that the genius of the artist was cramped by the directions he received from the founders. He was, indeed, left quite at liberty with respect to the figure of Genius; he might have formed a representation of perfect beauty by expressing that of a young man, and antiquity furnished him with numerous models; but, in general, it may be remarked that Canova is not so happy in the invention of his characteristic figures, as in the expression of mild and pleasing beauty. The latter is perfect in the Genius of which we are speaking, but he displays no character; his figure has in it nothing determined, and his attitude is vague and insignificant.

This last monument, by establishing the high reputation of Canova, enabled him to execute for himself in marble, works of his own invention.

The years succeeding that in which he completed it, beheld many new works issue from his chisel: among these were —*A winged Cupid standing*; a copy of the group of *Cupid and Psyche*, with some alterations in the dress, for the Russian Prince Jusupoff; a group of *Venus and Adonis*; a *monument for the Chevalier Emo*, and *Psyche holding a butterfly between her fingers.*—*(To be continued.)*

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CUP OF SORROW.

BY JOHN PENWARNE, ESQ.

MY father was a lab'ring swain,
Who toil'd both late and early;
His little store of worldly gain
He earned hard and dearly.
Said he, "Sweet Kate, my griefs are o'er,
Nor heed we of to-morrow;
And now I hope to taste no more
My bitter cup of sorrow."

But ah! poor man, he liv'd to know
That mortals are short-sighted;
His flock was lost in drifting snow,
And all his crops were blighted.
He ceas'd to sing the merry glee,
For he was forc'd to borrow;
Paid nature's debt, and left to me,
Alas! his cup of sorrow.

My sweetheart was a soldier lad,
And rich in health and beauty;
A truer heart man never had,
But, call'd by cruel duty,
Said he, "My dear, lay by your fears,
Tho' I must hence to-morrow!"
He fought, and fell—with bitter tears
O'erflow'd my cup of sorrow.

Ye village maids, you'll see me die,
For I am broken-hearted;
But not a wish to live have I,
Since from my love I'm parted.
And when in my cold grave I'm laid,
As I shall be to-morrow,
Write on my stone, "Here lies a maid
Who drain'd the cup of sorrow."

LINES,

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

O, WERE my love like the dew-drop
That hangs upon the flow'r of May;
And I a little Zephyr wild,
About its bonny breast to play:
The matin's beam should pierce me through,
That came to steal its sweets away;
And I would die with the dew-drop
That hangs upon the flow'r of May.

ODE

TO EDWARD RUSHTON, OF LIVERPOOL, ON HIS RESTORATION TO SIGHT, AFTER A BLINDNESS OF UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS, BY A SERIES OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY MR. GIBSON, OF MANCHESTER.

AND does again the orient day
Pour for my friend the visual ray,
And yield the vernal scene?
Does Nature, in her Iris vest,
Again delight his bounding breast,
And wave her robe of green?
Does she, in linear form array'd,
And varied charm of light and shade,
Her pictur'd world renew?
And joys of long-extinguish'd sense,
As from the bursting grave, dispense—
Rekindling to his view?

How beats my heart, in transport high,
How swells the moisture of the eye
The joyful tale to hear!
While eager flies the cordial lay,
To meet thee on the verge of day,
With gratulating tear

Oh! as the visions round thee roll,
That cheer'd thy once accustom'd soul
In daily pomp array'd,
Say if not, now, with keener zest,
They glad thy long-benighted breast?
Remerging from the shade!

But chief, what joys thy bosom own,
Newborn to raptures never known,
While flock thy offspring round!
Oft heard—oft felt—but never seen,
Till now, with beauty's kindling mien,
They in thy presence bound!

How will the strong poetic fire,
That, darkling, o'er the wondering lyre
Could guide thy master hand,
Now, kindling in a blaze of light,
To bolder raptures urge thy flight,
And with thy joys expand!

Oh friend!—that I the tear might see
That streams in silent extasy
O'er every form belov'd!
Might hear the murmurs of that tongue,
When first it pours the grateful song,
By cordial rapture mov'd!

But, tho' forbade the tear to see,
That flows in cordial extasy,
Or hear the murmur'd song;
Yet sympathy's omniscient art
In every feeling bears a part
That warms the circling throng.

The father's joy—the poet's fire,
That soon shall wake thy trembling lyre,
Find in my conscious breast,
A string in unison complete,
A throb, that to thy throb shall beat;—
Blissful, that thou art blest!

J. THELWALL.

VERSES,

WRITTEN UPON MR. FOX IN 1764.

IS there a youth whom sense and taste inspire,
Who feels, with rapture feels the classic fire,
In whose transported bosom the divine,
The genuine sparks of emulation shine?
Is there a youth whose wit and reason move
No thought, no truth, but what his words improve;

Whose well-adjusted tones give strength to sense,
And add new ornaments to eloquence?
Is there a youth who eminently glows
With the best fires the human bosom knows;
In whom the variegated hues contend
Of the best son, best brother, cousin, friend?
Is there a youth to justice strictly true;
Who gives to friend and foe alike their due;
Whom decent honour, whom sedateness rules,
Who scorns to flatter, or to laugh at fools?
Is there a youth on whom each rarest good
Nature allied with Fortune has bestow'd;
Whose talents, manners, dignity, and grace,
Reflect new splendour on a splendid race?
A youth whose foibles Reason can subdue,
And will, ere manhood, save some darling few;
A youth whose fortune Moderation guards,
Save when he quits her government for cards?
There is that youth, who answers what we read,
Nor of him other portraiture we need:
Describe the phœnix on the fragant pyre,
Or into life emerging from the fire,
Or high transporting through th'ethereal reign
His parent's ashes to Apollo's fane;
Then where's the mortal who, when this is heard,
Shall take the phœnix for another bird?
And who shall err, and attributes well known
Transfer to others what suit F-x alone.

P. B. B.

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING.

"WHEN Cloe's picture was to Venus shewn,
"Surprised the goddess took it for her own."
But so characteristic are thy lines,
Truth with such energy so brightly shines,
That none can, sure, the picture misapply,
But all before the F must place C. I.

M. B.

THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS WERE WRITTEN BY MR. PRATT ON TWO ELEGANT HAND FIRE SCREENS, THE HANDLES OF WHICH WERE TURNED BY A GENTLEMAN, THE PAINTINGS BY A LADY.

FIRST SCREEN.

WHILE the hand that we love with affection we press,
And the heart we have won we with fondness address,
From Fashion's false dazzle and Faction's false heat,
While at home we repose in our tranquil retreat;
Beside our own hearth where ourselves we enjoy,
How useful, how moral, is this little toy!
To point out the pleasures most felt as least seen,
That glow in the bosom, how apt is the Screen?
And ah! as we move it, and sit snug behind,
How soft the Reflections it casts on the mind.

SECOND SCREEN.

Reflections.

What more can a high-favour'd mortal require,
Life's warmth to receive, yet attemper its fire?
The joys of the *World* like our faggot may flare,
But the joys of our *Home* tho' they glow should ne'er glare;
The first, like the faggot, may crackle and flout,
Just scorch for a minute and then quite go out;
While true bliss, like the sun, never squanders the light,
And tho' shining for ever, for ever is bright;
And the reason is plain, why like him we thus burn,
'Tis because we, like him, on *our own axis* turn.

ADDRESS,

WRITTEN TO BE SPOKEN AT THE PERFORMANCE OF MISS OWENSON'S COMIC OPERA OF "THE FIRST ATTEMPT; OR, WHIM OF THE MOMENT."

BY JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

THIS Night a novice, to the stage unknown,
To all the failings of an author prone,
Comes here a penitent, to make confession,
Hoping you'll pardon this her first transgression;
If to amuse you, should be deem'd a crime;
Forgive her motive and she'll mend in time;
Like other poets, former faults review,
"Repent old follies, and solicit new."
Perhaps e're now the busy voice of Fame,
Has whisper'd through the town the author's name;
Hints that her laurels have adorn'd Romance
'Twin'd with the shamrock, and the flowers of France;*
'That an old fav'rite of the thespian art,
'Appears this night to take a daughter's part,
'That all her powers, and filial love engage,
'To prove the comfort of a father's age.'
Hearts form'd like your's can such endearments boast;
And those who feel them best applaud them most.
Whether 'tis she or not, 'tis just the same,
I for a female bard your favour claim.
Amongst you born, 'tis your's to nurse and raise
Those brilliant talents which enhance your praise.
To you she gives this tribute of her Muse,
Tho' vainly tempted Britain's stage to chuse.

* The Novice of St. Dominic, and The Wild Irish Girl.

By

By Erin's harp which love and fancy strung,
She bade her verse be tun'd and numbers sung :—
Thus the musician and the bard conspire,
To rouse your powers and fan your native fire,
As the Wild Irish Girl her spirit tries,
To bid your ancient fame and genius rise,
To guard with patriot zeal your sainted isle ;
Where Love and Beauty round the Graces smile,
And prove, though prejudice abroad may roam,
" We seldom find the worth we leave at home."
She to your candour then submits her cause,
To judge with mercy, not dramatic laws ;
What piece is perfect ? None from faults exempt !
Then pray encourage this her " First Attempt."
Her next endeavour more renown may sue,
Prove more deserving of herself and you.
Snakes in the grass may hiss, and critics hector ;
But she's a woman, and you'll all protect her.

STANZAS,

ON HEARING A CHARMING PEAL OF BELLS FROM AN ANCIENT TOWER, AT A DISTANCE ON A SUNDAY MORNING IN AUTUMN.

HARK, hark, the sadd'ning cadence swelling !—
Be still, ye rust'ling morning airs :—
How various, now its mournful telling
Of human life, of human cares!

And now they sound the peal of gladness,
High wafted o'er the billowy breeze ;
And now they sink again to madness,
And now the soul's soft pow'r they seize.

They speak of many an ancient dream,
And all the youthful lover's sorrow :
They run thro' many a moral theme,
And tell how vain to trust the morrow.

For ah! they cease—like man's frail vow
So changeful. Still my bosom's thrilling.
Bold Zeph'rus, let them pass. Ah! now
Again ! again ! my ear they're filling.

O ! let me catch the tender tale.
While yet in mercy it is giv'n ;
How sweet along the air they sail,
Now passing sad, now idly driv'n

Some Genius 'tis from yonder cloud,
Impels the gentle breathing measure,
Or sighing low, or pealing loud,
Oh ! is it pain, or is it pleasure ?

More gravely now the notes descend,
They seem as if they rang for ever ;
They yield the requiem of a friend,
Whom more shall poverty see never.

Once more that sweet, that dying, strain,
Accordant spirit ! Oh ! 'tis given,
Borne on the gales, along the plain,
To praise the holiness of Heaven.

The charm has ceased, the vision's o'er,
No more the varied sounds returning ;
With human life remains the pow'r
To give us joy, and give us mourning.

MARY ANNE C—E.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CUTHBERT TONSTALL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, 1530.

HE was successively Master of the Rolls, Prebendary of York, Dean of Sarum, Bishop of London, and Lord Privy Seal. He was an able negotiator, and a good critic, and most writers concur in giving him an amiable character. He was deprived by Edward the sixth; but was restored by Mary, and appointed one of her ecclesiastical commissioners. In that odious office he distinguished himself by his mildness and humanity. He was again deprived by Queen Elizabeth: and died November 18, 1559.

BOOK-KEEPING.

The Italian method of book-keeping was taught in England by James Peele, A. D. 1569. His work, printed in the black letter, is still extant, and his instructions, although verbose, are practicable. The preface speaks of the art as new in England, but as having been long used by foreign merchants; and affirms that many merchants of London took instructions from him, and sent their apprentices to be taught.

THE POET SPENSER.

Edmund Spenser, a descendant of his name, was found in Ireland so late as 1724, when he had a suit at law tried before Baron Hale, and knew so little of the English language that he was forced to have an interpreter.

SPINOLA.

Charles Spinola, jesuit and missionary to Japan, was taken prisoner in his voyage by an English ship, 1596, and brought to Dartmouth and Topsham, whence being released, he repaired to Lisbon, and, prosecuting his original voyage, was martyred at Japan in 1622, at the age of fifty-eight.

His Life was written in Italian, by Fabio Ambrosio Spinola, and afterwards translated into Latin by Herman Hugo, both jesuits, and printed at Antwerp, 1630; to which is prefixed his engraved portrait, tied to a stake, surrounded by flames.

GIANNONE.

When this celebrated author undertook the great work of writing the History of his native County, it was upon a plan essentially different from that of other historians. So far from filling his book with descriptions only of battles and sieges, he passes them over so slightly that he has been censured for giving his work the title of General History of the Kingdom of Naples. But those who have thus censured him, did not reflect that his principal object was to illustrate the civil history of his country. He has consequently laid most stress upon the origin of those laws and customs upon which the constitution of Naples was founded, with judicious remarks on the rise and progress of literature, language, and taste, among his countrymen This he describes, with a masterly hand, the nature of the Neapolitan government, from its earliest infancy, and the vicissitudes which in different ages have either weakened it, or added to its strength. But, unfortunately for Giannone, as he advanced in his work, his strict adherence to truth compelled him to develope the means by which the popes laid claim to, and finally obtained, the sovereignty of Rome, and afterwards of Naples. He dispersed the clouds of ignorance, and drew aside the veil of error which had so long obscured the understanding, and misled the minds, of the people, and which the priests were too wily to remove, lest the voice of instruction should rouse them at once to liberty and revenge. Rome trembled at the shock, and endeavoured, but in vain, to prevent the consequences it dreaded by causing the book to be publicly burnt and anathematizing its author. He would, most probably, like father Paul, have fallen under the dagger of an assassin, had he not found a protector in the Emperor Charles VI. who took him into favour, and assigned him a pension. The revolution which afterwards broke out in Naples again exposed him to danger. Gratefully attached to the party of the emperor, his master and benefactor, he removed to Vienna. The vengeance of the papal court pursued him. Unable to attack him openly, its emissaries took a surer method to accomplish his destruction by indisposing the mind of the emperor against him. In this they succeeded, and he was deprived of his pension. Our unfortunate author then fled to Venice, intending to publish the whole of his History there; but, attracted by some advantageous offers from a bookseller of Geneva, he removed to that city in the latter end of the year 1736.

But it was in that seat of civil and religous freedom that his calumniators found means to triumph over him. Though he was steady in fulfilling all the duties of a Roman Catholic, and regularly attended the chapel of the king of France's resident at Geneva, his enemies at Rome, Vienna, and Turin, industriously circulated a report that he had become an apostate from his religion. His conscious innocence, and the public testimony of the inhabitants, induced him to disregard these reports. But, unfortunately, he contracted an acquaintance with a Piedmontese officer, who resided in a part of Savoy bordering on the lake of Geneva. This man under the appearance of compassionating his misfortunes, advised him to give the lie to these unfounded rumours, by some public and open act, which should at once testify the sincerity of his faith, and silence the malignity of his enemies. He therefore invited him to his house, which being out of the territories of the republic, he could there make a general confession to a Catholic priest and celebrate the Easter festivals in a Catholich church. The unsuspecting Giannone, who was at all times strictly pious, eagerly followed this advice, and accompanied the officer to his house, where he had no sooner arrived, than he found himself invested by a band of men, hired for the purpose, who conducted him to Chamberry, where he was confined in the prison of that city. But the king of Sardinia, on hearing of this outrage, released him, and generously offered him an asylum in his dominions, with a competent support.

He was born in the year 1680, was alive in 1741, but the year of his death has not been ascertained.

LOUIS RACINE.

The Abbé de Lille, in the preface to his last publication, "l'Homme des Champs," represents Racine in a very amiable light.

"When I was yet very young (says the Abbé), and had already began to translate some books of Virgil's Georgics, I paid a visit to the son of the great Racine. His Poems on Religion, in which the verse is throughout elegant and chaste, and

and in some parts even sublime, had given me the highest idea of his taste, as well as of his general talents. I requested that he would allow me to consult him on a translation of some passages from the Georgics." 'The Georgics! (exclaimed he with surprise, and a little severity in his countenance) do not attempt it, it is a most rash undertaking; my friend, Mr. Le Franc, who is a man of talents, has tried it, and I have told him he would not succeed.' However, overcome by my importunities, he consented to give me the meeting in a small house, in which he was accustomed to seclude himself twice a-week, that he might indulge, without restraint, his excessive sorrow at the untimely fate of his only son, a young man of the highest hopes, who fell one of the unhappy victims of the Lisbon earthquake. When I went to him, I found him in a summer-house at the bottom of his garden. He again assured me of the impossibility of succeeding in my undertaking. Intimidated by this repeated caution, I read with a trembling voice about thirty lines, when he stopped me suddenly and said: 'I not only no longer dissuade you from your attempt, but advise you earnestly to proceed.' I never experienced a greater sensation of delight in the whole course of my life. This interview (adds the Abbé), the modest retreat, the scene where my young imagination pictured the assemblage of glowing piety; poetry, chaste and divine; philosophy without affectation; the sorrows of a father wretched but resigned: in short, the sight of the venerable relic of an illustrious family soon to be extinct, but whose name shall never die, has left an impression on my mind which time cannot erase."

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR. POPE "TO THE REV. MR. BROOME, AT FULHAM, NEAR HARLESTONE, NORFOLK."

"DEAR SIR,

"I intended to write to you on this melancholy subject, the death of Mr. Fenton, before yours came, but stayed to have informed myself and you of the circumstances of it. All I hear is, that he felt a gradual decay, though so early in life, and was declining for five or six months. It was not, as I apprehended, the gout in his stomach, but, I believe, rather a complication first of gross humours, as he was naturally corpulent, not discharging themselves, as he used no sort of exercise. No man bore the approaches of his dissolution (as I am told), with less fortitude, or with less ostentation yielded up his being. The great modesty, which, you know, was natural to him, and the great contempt he had for all sorts of vanity and parade, never appeared more than in his last moments. He had a conscious satisfaction (no doubt) in acting right, in feeling himself honest, true, and unpretending to more than was his own. So he died, as he lived, with that secret, yet sufficient contentment.

"As to any papers left behind him, I dare say they can be but few, for this reason: he never wrote out of vanity, or thought much of the applause of men. I know an instance where he did his utmost to conceal his own merit that way. And if we join to this his natural love of ease, I fancy we must expect little of this sort: at least, I hear of none, except some few further remarks on Waller, (which his cautious integrity made him leave an order to be given to Mr. Tonson): and perhaps, though it is many years since I saw it, a translation of the first book of Oppian. He had begun a tragedy of Dion, but made small progress in it.

"As to his other affairs, he died poor, but honest; leaving no debts, or legacies; except a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull, and my Lady, in token, of respect, gratefulness, and mutual esteem.

"I shall, with pleasure, take upon me to draw this amiable, quiet, deserving, unpretending christian and philosophical character in his epitaph. There truth may be spoken in a few words: as for flourish, and oratory and poetry, I leave them to younger, and more lively writers; such as love writing, for writing-sake, and would rather show their own fine parts, than report the valuable ones of any other man to the elegy I renounce.

"I condole with you, from my heart, on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone, I must tell you, he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some, who either mistook you or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.

"I am very sincerely, Dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and real servant,

"*August*, 29, 1730. A. POPE."

PROCEED.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT *of the* ROYAL COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS *of* LONDON *on* VACCINATION. *Presented to the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's commands, in compliance with an address from the House of Commons "to inquire into the state of vaccine innoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals, and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported, or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

2. The College of Physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation

tion or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms; but has, with a very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced; and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects, then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in three hundred has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London is occasioned by the small pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

3. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolus inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small pox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that, though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writ-

ings,

ings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of innoculation for the small pox. Vaccination, is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow-pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

4. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts, has been long enough known to ascertain that in them at least the unsusceptibility of the small pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause is the charge against vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly, and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small pox; neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have

relapsed

relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdoms will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, *President.*

10*th April*, 1807.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SAMUEL PHELPS'S (CUPER'S BRIDGE, LAMBETH,) *for a Method of making Kelp, Barilla, and other Alkali, by Fermentation, or other Means, in Addition to Combustion.*

THE kali, sea-wrack, wormwood, heath, &c. which afford alkali, are to be cut, and slightly dried; and then they are to be mixed with light dung, straw, hay, or any dried weeds, in order to give a greater firmness to the mass. The whole is to be formed into stacks, like hay, so as to be defended from rain, and undergo fermentation; which having taken place, the mass is to be burnt in an open pit, or kiln, or furnace, in the usual mode; and towards the end of the combustion, the fire is to be raised, so as to fuse the saline residue. Another method is this: when the stacks have remained till they are completely rotten, the alkali is separated by first exposing the mass to the air to dry and become carbonated, and then separating the saline matter by lixiviation and evaporation; and, lastly, by incineration in the pit, kiln, or furnace, and the subsequent treatment as usually practised.

We are informed by the patentee, that the product of alkali, in wet seasons, is much less in quantity than that which is obtained from plants of the same nature and quality without exposure to the action of rains, and that the cause of this effect is, that the alkali naturally exudes from plants during exposure to the air, and is carried off from time to time by the showers that fall, so that the plant or weed becomes exhausted, previous to the combustion to which it is afterwards subjected. He farther states, that the fermentative process, as above described, prevents the waste of the alkali, and favours the general action of the chemical affinities, so as to afford a greater quantity of alkali from like quantities of the said plants or weeds, than is afforded by the ordinary methods of operation.

MR. JAMES WOOD'S (ORMSKIRK,) *for a Churn, that may also be used as a Pump.*

The apparatus, by which this business is effected, cannot be rendered intelligible to the reader without the aid of figures, which our plan does not admit;

it will therefore be sufficient to say, that the object to be attained by the invention is to agitate the cream with more regularity, less fatigue, and with more effect than can be done in the common way.

MR. ELIHU WHITE'S (THREADNEEDLE-STREET,) *for a Machine for casting or founding Types, &c.*

A frame is constructed of four pieces of brass, viz. two side bits, a head-block, and a heel-block. On the under side of each of the side bits is secured a plate of metal, made to project within the square frame; these are called sliding ways, and are so formed as to extend nearly up to the head-block. They support a broad plate of metal, called the slider plate; the two ends of which rest on the slider ways, and are fitted to slide back and forward on the same. On the upper side of this plate, and along the edge farthest from the head-block, is placed a narrow bar of metal, rising sufficiently above the plate to form an exact surface with the two side bits. Over the bar is placed a broad thin bar of metal, the ends of which rest on the side bits. The slider-plate and bars are screwed together. The space between the side bits is filled with narrow bits of metal, running parallel with the side bit. These are called the male and female sliders, and rest on the slider-plate, and form an exact surface with the two side bits. The depth of these sliders is equal precisely to the length of the body of the letter to be cast in the machine, and the thickness of the male sliders is made precisely equal to the size of the letter. Exactness is not necessary in the thickness of the female sliders. The ends of the sliders farthest from the head-block pass under the bar, and each female slider is held by a screw, or pin passing through the bar and slider, to the slider-plate below. The female sliders reach from the bar to the head block, when the slider-plate is moved forward as far as the machinery will admit; but the male sliders, although they pass under the bar, do not reach it by an inch. In the upper edge of each male slider is a stud, or pin, about half an inch in height. Across the sliders is placed a regulating bar, which is entire at its two ends, but open, or perforated, with a long space in the middle, and is secured to the two side-bits by screws. In the anterior part of the regulating bar is placed a row of adjusting screws, for the purpose of stopping the studs of the male sliders, each respectively according to the face of the letter intended to be cast. A large screw, which passes through the head-block, is fastened to a piece by a key, and as the slider-plate, and bars, and sliders, are all secured together, the whole will be made to slide backwards and forwards by turning the screw. If the screw be turned to the right, the whole will be carried forward until the studs in the male sliders come in contact with the front of the regulating bar, or the screws which pass through it, which will prevent their reaching the head-block; whereas the female sliders having no studs to obstruct their progress, will be driven home against the head-block, by which means certain spaces will be left open along the head-block, for the body of the letter; and by turning the screw to the left, the whole will be drawn back until the studs meet the after half of the regulating bar, by which they will be stopped; while the female sliders will still move back until the letters are quite clear of the sliders, so as to fall, or to be taken out. There are two wedge-formed pieces fixed in the angles between the side pieces of the frame and the head-block, which by acting against the outer female sliders at the end of the rim, do cause the whole set of sliders to apply themselves firmly against each other, and render the spaces or cavities more perfect and fit to receive the metal. Or the effect of the wedge-pieces may be produced by springs, or any other proper mode of re-action. To the outer and lower edge of the head-block is fixed a broad bar of metal, moveable on a hinge or joints; the pins, axes, or pivots of which are parallel to the edge. This is denominated the matrix-bar, and is something wider than the head-block, and in, or upon the face of the matrix-bar is a wide groove, into which is fitted a metallic box, capable of holding as many matrices as the machine will cast letters at a single cast. The matrices are secured in the box by wedges or screws, and when letters are to be cast the bar containing the matrix-box is pressed up to the under part or face of the head-block and sliders, and will then bring their matrices exactly under the spaces kept open by the sliders of the body of the letters, and ready to receive the metal when poured therein. On the upper side of the head-block, and in a line with its inner face is secured a square bar of metal, forming one half of a kind of trough to receive and conduct the metal to the spaces. The other half of the said trough lies across the ends of the sliders, and is connected at the two extremities to two bars or guides, which are fitted

fitted to slide upon the side pieces of the frame, and are screwed to the bar so as that the said last mentioned half shall be moveable backwards and forwards at the same time, and by the same action which moves the sliders, and shall be applied against the other half when the sliders have moved as far forward as the machinery will admit. In the two halves of the matrix-bar are cut apertures through which the metal is poured into the moulds to make types.

MR. WILLIAM CUBITT'S (NORTH WALSHAM), *for a Method of equalizing the Motion of the Sails of Windmills.*

This invention consists in applying to windmills an apparatus which shall cause the vanes, constructed in a new manner, to regulate themselves, so as to preserve an uniform velocity, under those circumstances in which the wind would otherwise irregularly impel them, as is the case with the sails or vanes of mills of the present construction. This object is accomplished by forming the vanes with fewer cross bars or shrouds than in the common method, and filling up the remaining open space with small flat surfaces, formed either of boards or sheet iron painted, or any other fit substance. The same is suspended on their ends by gudgeons, pivots, centres, &c. so as to open and shut like valves. These valves are applied to vanes of the present construction by suspending them to the cross bars or shrouds of the vane by their longitudinal edges, to which they are fastened by joints: they are so constructed as to present a greater or less surface to the wind, according as it acts with more or less force on them; and if the wind be very strong or high, the valves by its impulse would turn their edges to it, and their surfaces parallel to the direction of the wind; the vanes would consequently remain stationary, or at least have but little motion. To obviate this difficulty, there is an apparatus which causes the valves always to present their flat surfaces to the wind, or such portion of their surfaces as may be desirable.

The advantages peculiar to this new method of equalizing the motion of windmill sails will appear more striking by a comparison with the inconveniences of those heretofore used, whether those of the common sort or those that reef themselves by means of their centrifugal force. The first require the constant attention of the miller to every gale of wind that comes; and it is frequently with the greatest difficulty and danger that he can get his cloth in quickly enough to avoid the storm; which if he successfully accomplishes, it is with the loss of much time. With the second, though they save the time and trouble of stopping to reef, they are by no means void of danger, as the sails receive the whole impulse of the gale, and attain a very great velocity before they can reef themselves at all, and thereby cause a motion in the mill as unequal as the wind which turns it, besides the extra wear and tear of the machinery, which suffers very much from such unequal motion. And should a mill of either of these constructions be left standing still with all the cloth out and be taken with a sudden gale of wind, great risk is run of losing all the sails; whereas in such cases, these sails are perfectly safe, as there can never be more force exerted upon the sails in any gale than is sufficient to do the work of the mill, whether they be in motion or at rest, without ever altering their angle of weather.

Another great advantage is, that when they are close reefed they do not present so much surface to the wind as those of any other construction, let them be taken in any direction whatever.

Besides, to the aforesaid advantages, which are peculiar to these improved sails, the ease and expedition with which they may be reefed and clothed by hand is an additional recommendation to them, especially as it requires neither judgment nor experience in the person who does it; for by taking off the weight and pulling the rope, all the sails may be close-reefed in the short space of three or four seconds.

MR. JOHN BYWATER'S (OF RATCLIFF CROSS STAIRS, LONDON, AND OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM), *for a Method of reefing the Square-sails, particularly the Top-sails, of all navigable Vessels, by a Rolling Reef, from the Head of the Sail.*

The advantage this patent holds out to nautical men, consists in enabling them to reef without starting the sheets, except of the lower sails, without shaking the sail, and without going a-loft.

The means employed in producing this effect, Mr. Bywater describes as consisting principally in a roller turning on iron gudgeons, which, having collars to keep them steady, work in sockets in the iron arms, fixed on yards of the ordinary form, at or near the cleats at the yard-arms. These iron arms project from the fore-part of the yard, from six to ten inches, in proportion to the size of the

yard or sail, and thus are the extremities of the roller, called the reefing-roller, supported. From the middle of the yard, or from the quarters, or from both, it is also supported by sets of short rollers, (called friction-rollers), each set of which is so disposed, that one roller or more is under, and the other one in front of the reefing roller, keeping it all times parallel to the yard, and allowing a free passage for the sail from the fore part of the reefing roller. These friction-rollers also turn on iron gudgeons in arms of the same metal, attached to the yard, the form of which is not easily described without the plate; but they are stated to be so formed, that the sail, in its ordinary action, does not come in contact with them, and when, by blowing over the yard, or any other accident, it does, they are dressed with a composition, and served with twine, so as to prevent any ill consequences to the sail. The weight and expence of these, and the other iron-work fixed to the yard, does not exceed double that of the points, head-rope, and other tackle, which is taken away. The yard, to prevent it from slueing, is slung with an iron hoop, and an eye standing on the cant, sloping towards the fore-part of the yard. The reefing-roller being now in its place, and the gudgeons secured in the sockets, by pins passing over them, the sail is bent, by marling on first the new head, which is about a foot less square than the old one, and deep enough for the roller to take it up the first turn. The reef-lines being now passed round the enlarged ends of the reefing-roller nine or ten times, in the opposite way to the sail, and fastened to them by nail, or staple, they are passed through cheek blocks at the yard-arms, and lead thence through quarter-blocks to the deck. In stretching the reef-lines, the old head of the sail will come up when it is strongly mailed on, and the earings hauled out to cleats, on the ends of the reefing roller, which are gradually increased in diameter from the earings to take up the leech in proportion to the bunt of the sail. On the fore-part of the sail, a reef lining of one breadth of canvas extends from the old head to the lowest reef, under each set of friction-rollers, and at the lowest reef, a cringle is worked in the leech, from which leads a rope through the lower yard-arms, called the spread-line, the use of which is to haul out the leech when reefing close-hauled, or when it blows hard, and a close-reefed sail is handed, to keep the leech fair, till the gaskets are made fast. Suppose a topsail bent, as above described, is to be reefed. The reef-lines worked with a single and double block, or gun-tackle purchase, must be first manned, and then the word given to the hand at the halliard to ease away handsomely, and by hauling on the reef-line tackles, as fast as the yard comes down, the sail is rolled upon the roller as the reef-line works off it. When the reef is taken in, the reef-lines and halliard are belayed, and the part reefed remains firm and even on the roller. When the reef is to be shaken out, the reef-line tackle is to be overhauled, and the yard hoisted, till sail enough is set; for by this method the quantity of a reef is not defined, being at the option of the seaman, from a handsbreadth to a close reef; and by easing away the top-gallant-halliard at the same time as the top-sail halliards, the top-sail can be reefedwith the top-gallant-sail set upon it without shaking either. This patent, which extends to Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies, describes another mode of reefing, consisting in the application of a new head-rope, fixed on the after-part of the sail at the reef-band, from cringles in which four, six, or more lines lead through cheek-blocks on the fore-part of the yard, in two or more legs upon deck, by which the bunt of the sail is brought up to the yard in the same manner as the leech is by the ordinary reef-tackles, and the new head-rope is brought up parallel to the old, and the reefed part which hangs down before is prevented from shaking by ropes called reef-sheets, which lead through the lower yard-arms and quarter-blocks to the deck.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Original Canzonetts, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano forte. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 3s

WE find in these canzonetts a liveliness and fertility of fancy, aided by a truth and force of expression, which will please all those who are fond of the simple and genuine varieties of nature. The melodies are free, pleasant and unaffected in their style, and by young vocal practitioners will be found easy of acquisition. It is no trivial advantage to the

the work that the passages lie within the common compass of the voice: this, and its other recommendations, will, we trust, ensure it attention.

" *Early Days, how fair and fleeting!*" *a favourite Song, sung by Mrs Ashe at the Hanover-square Concerts Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus Doc.* 1s.

This song, though certainly not one of Sir John Stevenson's best productions, is so far above mediocrity in the requisites of melody, and taste as to justify our general commendation: and we do not doubt but those who are not of very fastidious judgment will listen to it with pleasure.

Dr. Haydn's celebrated Song and Chorus (A new created World), from his Oratorio of the Creation. Adapted for the Piano forte by J. Mazzinghi. Esq. 2s 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has arranged this song and chorus in a style that does credit to his judgment and ingenuity. His selection of all the *points*, and his manner of occasionally filling up the harmony, demonstrate a perfect knowledge of his author, and a familiarity with the art of harmonization.

A Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss M'Carthy, of Cork, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

This rondo, in which Mr. Holder has introduced the favourite air of " My native Land I bade adieu," comprizes a great variety of pleasing and well-constructed passages; and the adventitious matter blends so well with the original materials as to produce a unity of character and effect highly creditable to the composer's skill and fancy.

" *Clear shines the Sky,*" *a Canzonett. Inscribed to Miss Peers, by William Crotch, Mus. Doc.* 1s. 6d.

This canzonett is distinguished by some masterly points. The subject of the melody is tastefully imagined, the digressions are judicious, and the accompaniment is elegant. Where Dr. Crotch has aimed at expression, he has not been unsuccessful, and his *bass* almost throughout bespeaks the real musician.

" *On Snowdon's lofty Brow I rov'd,*" *a new Song, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Parry.* 1s. 6d.

In speaking favourably of this ballad, we shall only coincide with the expressed opinion of the frequenters of Vauxhall Gardens, where it has been received with unbounded applause. The melody is pleasing, perfectly national; and from its simplicity will be found easily attainable by the lovers of vocal music.

" *Adieu, my Fair,*" *a favourite Song sung by Mr Incledon in his New Entertainment, called a Voyage to Iraia Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq.* 1s. 6d.

This air, the symphonies and accompaniment of which are conceived with much taste, is of a smooth and pleasant cast, and calculated to please both a common and cultivated audience. The ideas, though not strikingly novel, are gracefully expressed, and the whole leaves on the ear an agreeable and interesting impression.

" *My Love, she's but a Lassie yet,*" *a favourite Scotch Air. Arranged with Variations for the Piano forte, and dedicated to Miss Head, by T Powell.* 1s.

Mr. Powell has arranged this old and popular air with considerable skill and fancy. The ear of the juvenile performer will not fail to be pleased with the style of the variations; nor will they be practised without improvement to the finger.

" *Fie, Lubin, Fie!*" *a new Song, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. G. Nicks.* 1s 6d.

We find in this little ballad much character and attraction. The air is remarkably easy and natural, and well expresses the sense of the words. With the symphonies we are much pleased, but regret that Mr. Nicks did not think proper to accompany his melody with a pianoforte *part*; of which advantage we deem it well worthy.

" *He hears me not,*" *a Ballad. The Poetry by J. L. Lewes, Esq Liverpool. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 1s.

This affecting little ballad is set with so much interest and pathos as to excite our admiration. The sentimens of the words has been consulted in a natural and charming continuity of passages: and with the general effect every judicious auditor will doubtless be much pleased.

" *Come, ye happy Village Maids,*" *a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Slopp.*

This air, though not of the very first order, is by no means destitute of merit. The passages flow into each other with an easy and natural effect, and the bass is chosen with tolerable judgment and propriety.

Mr. Jacobs, organist of Surry chapel, is distributing proposals for publishing by sub-

subscription thirty-six of Dr. Watt's Divine and Moral Songs, for Children, set to music in a familiar style, as solos, duettos, and trios, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte. With the talents and science of Mr. Jacobs we are so far acquainted as to be justified in auguring well of his undertaking; and we do not doubt but the lovers of sacred music in the familiar and simple style, will find themselves much gratified by his promised publication.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

THE fourteen books of Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus on Agriculture; translated by the Rev. T. Owen, 8vo. 8s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of General Bennigsen, with a Portrait. 1s. 6d.

The Life of Thuanus, with some Account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History; by the Rev. J. Collinson. 8vo.

Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville, Grand Seneschal of Champagne, written by Himself, containing a History of Part of the Life of Louis IX. King of France, surnamed St. Louis, including an Account of that King's Expedition to Egypt, in the year 1248, &c. &c. Translated by Thomas Johnes, esq. M. P. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s boards

BOTANY.

Index Plantarum, or an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Genera and Species of Plants hitherto described, with References to Original Authorities for each Genus and Species, &c. &c by W. B Coyt.

EDUCATION.

Chronological, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Exercises, on a new Plan; designed for the daily use of young Ladies; by William Butler The third edition, greatly enlarged. 7s. boards, or 7s. 6d. bound.

Advice to Youth, containing a Compendium of the Duties of Human Life in Youth and Manhood; by Hugh Blair. 1s. 6d.

The Daisy, or Cautionary Stories, in Verse, adapted to the ideas of Children, with thirty engravings.

Elements of German Grammar, intended for Beginners; by George Henry Noehden.

The Preceptor and his Pupils; or, Dialogues, Exercises, on Grammar in general, and the English Grammar in particular; by George Crabb. 3s. 6d. boards.

HISTORY.

The History of the World from the Reign of Alexander to that of Augustus; comprehending the latter Ages of European Greece, and the History of the Greek Kingdoms in Asia and Africa, from their Foundation to their Destruction, &c. by John Gillies. 2 vol. 4to. 4l. 4s. boards.

A connected Series of Notes on the chief Revolutions of the principal States which composed the Empire of Charlemagne, from his Coronation in 800 to its Dissolution in 1806, &c. by Charles Butler, esq. Royal 8vo. 15s. boards.

The Reign of Charlemagne, considered chiefly with Reference to Religion, Laws, Literature, and Manners; by Henry Card. 8vo. 6s. boards

Great and good Deeds of Danes, Norwegians, and Holsteinians; collected by Ove Malling, Counsellor of Conference, &c. to his Danish Majesty, and translated into English by the Author of a Tour in Zealand, &c. 4to. 21s. Royal, 1l 11s. 6d.

LAW.

Veluti in Speculum, or a Scene in the High Court of Admiralty; diplaying the Frauds of Neutral Flags as exemplified in the case of the Silenus, with Remarks on the Prosecution for Libel instituted against the Author by Admiral Montague; by James Browne, 3s. 6d.

A correct Account of the Trial at large of Ross Donnelly, esq. Post Captain, Plaintiff, and Sir Home Popham, Knight, Defendant, before Sir James Mansfield, at Westminster-Hall, deciding a Question of great importance to all Naval and Military Officers. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

A Letter containing some Observations on Fractures of the Lower Limbs; to which is added an Account of a Contrivance to administer Cleanliness and Comfort to the Bed-Ridden, &c. with Notes; by Sir James Earle. 8vo. 3s. sewed.

The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary; by Robert Morris, James Kendrick, and others. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. boards.

MILITARY.

Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on Actual Service, with an Appendix; by John Macdonald, esq. Vol. II. 6s. boards.

A Plan for augmenting the Army; by Commentarius. 3s. 6d.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report of the Royal College of Physicians on the State of Vaccination. 8vo. 6d.

A Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Huntingdon; by Edward Maltby, Vicar of Buckden. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A new Dormant and Extinct Peerage of England; or Genealogy of those Peers made by Writ or Creation, whose titles are presumed to be either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct; from the Norman Conquest to the year 1806; by T. C. Banks. 4to. 42s. boards.

A Letter from an Irish Dignitary to an English Clergyman, on the subject of Tythes in Ireland. 1s.

Analysis of the Character and Conduct of Bonaparte, addressed to the French soldiery, and the people of Europe; by General Dumouriez. Translated from the French by Mr. Elder. 3s. 6d.

Mentoriana, or a Letter of Admonition and Remonstrance to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 2s.

A complete Vindication of the Conduct of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Reply to the four Charges exhibited against him in a Pamplet intitled "Mentoriana." 2s. 6d.

Royal Investigation. 7s. boards.

A Speech delivered at the British Forum on Thursday, May 14, 1807; by John Gale Jones, 1s.

The Cause of the Increase of Methodism and Dissent, &c. 4s.

Two Letters on the Subject of the Catholics, to my Brother Abraham, who lives in the Country; by Peter Plimley, esq. 1s 6d.

The Works, Literary, Moral, and Medical, of Thomas Percival; to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and a Selection from his Literary Correspondence, with many additions never before published. 4 vols. 1l. 16s. 8vo. boards.

Advice to a Young Reviewer, with a Specimen of the Art. 1s.

An Account of the Nature and present State of the Philanthropic Society, 1807. 1s.

Household Furniture and Interior Decorations, executed from Designs, consisting of Perspective and Geometrical Views of Apartments, with their Chairs, Tables, Sophas, Candelabra, Chandeliers, Tripods, &c. by Thomas Hope, esq. Royal folio, 5l. 5s. boards. On atlas paper, 10l. 10s.

Letters from England; by Don Manuel Valarez Esprietla. Translated from the Spanish. 3 vols. 12mo.

Conspiracy Detected; or, some recent publications, addressed to the Duke of York, analytically reviewed. 2s. 6d.

Plan and Regulations of the New Rupture Society, established under the patronage of the Duke of York, for the Relief of both Sexes afflicted with Herniary Complaints and Prolapses, with a List of the Governors, &c.

The Compiler; or, Literary Banquet. (To be continued every fortnight. No. 1) 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of British Insects, explaining them in their several States, with the Periods of their Transformations, their Food, Economy, &c. by E. Donovan. Vol. 12, royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS.

The Misanthrope Father; or, the Guarded Secret; by Miss Smith. 3 vols. 15s. boards.

But Which? or, Domestic Grievances of the Wolouvre Family; by the Author of Leopold. 2 vols. 10s. boards.

The Catholic, a Romance. 3 vols. 15s. boards.

Mystic Sepulchre; or, Such Things have been, a Spanish Romance; by John Palmer. 2 vols. 8s. boards.

POETRY.

Moses, under the Direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land; a Prize poem, recited in the theatre at Oxford, June 10, 1807. 1s.

A Satirical Poem, in two parts. 4to. 2s. 6d.

All the Talents in Ireland, a satirical Poem, with notes; by Scrutator. 2s.

A Pastoral Epilogue to "All the Talents." 1s.

Melville's Mantle, being a Parody on the poem entitled "Elijah's Mantle." 1s. 6d.

An Ecclesiastical Sinapism; or, Snarls and Counter-Snarls between a Moral Poet and his Grace the Good Duke Humphrey. 1s.

Hours of Idleness, a Series of Poems; and translations; by George Gordon Lord Byron, a Minor. 6s 8vo. boards.

The Poetical Works of Erasmus Darwin, containing the Botanical Garden, in two parts; and the Temple of Nature, with Philosophical Notes and Plates; now first collected. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d boards.

An Essay on Fate, with other Poems; by John Barnes, thirteen years of age. 3s. boards.

Pros and Cons, for Cupid and Hymen; in a series of metrical satiric dialogues. Exhibiting the horrors and delights of being over head and ears in love, with the supreme felicity and wretchedness of matrimony; to which are added several other pieces; by Jenkin Jones. 7s. boards.

Specimens of English Prose Writers, from the earliest Periods to the Close of the seventeenth century, with Sketches, biographical and literary; including an account of books, as well as of their authors; with occasional criticisms, &c. by George Burnett. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 27s. boards.

POLITICS.

A Letter from Sir Philip Francis to Lord Viscount Howick, on the state of the East India Company. 1s.

A Standard of the English Constitution, with

with a retrospective view of historical occurrences before and after the Revolution. 8vo. 6s boards.

Strictures on the Motions made in the last Parliament respecting the Pledge which his Majesty was under the necessity of demanding from his late Ministers, and which in those motions was most unconstitutionally made a subject of accusation, in a Letter to Lord Howick; by John Bowles, Esq 2s.

A true Picture of the United States of America; being a brief statement of the conduct of the government and people of that country towards Great Britain, from 1783 to the present time. 3s

Considerations on the best Means of calling forth the general Strength of the Country, for its present and permanent Defence 1s.

A plain Speech to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, to the People under its protection, and to all Nations; by G. Edwards, esq. 1s. 6d.

The Eloquence of the British Senate; or, select Specimens from the Speeches of the most distinguished Parliamentary Speakers, from the reign of Charles I. to the present time. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s boards.

A Memoir concerning the Political State of Malta; by John Joseph Dillon, esq. 4to. 5s.

The Catholic Claims discussed, in a Letter from the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke to the Honourable Wm. Smith, &c. then a member of the Irish Parliament. 1s.

An Historical Apology for the Irish Catholics; by William Parnell, esq. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

The fallen Angels! a brief Review of the Measures of the late Administration; particularly as connected with the Catholic Question. To which is added, Advice to the Yeomanry and Volunteers of the Imperial Kingdom. 4s.

Thoughts on the present Crisis of our Domestic Affairs; by another Lawyer. 2s.

The present Crisis in Germany and the North of Europe. 2s.

Thoughts on the Catholic Question 1s. 6d.

Concessions to America the Bane of Britain; or, the Cause of the present distressed State of the British Colonial and Shipping Interest explained, and the proper Remedy suggested. 2s.

Remarks on the Dangers which threaten the established Religion, and on the Means of averting them, in a Letter to the Right Honourable Spencer Percival; by Edward Pearson 3s.

THEOLOGY.

The Romish Church; or, a Historical and Critical View of some of the leading Doctrines of the Church of Rome, in a series of discourses, preached at Bishopwearmouth, in the year 1806; by the Rev. George Stephenson 8vo 8s. boards.

Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim; or, Acts of the Assembly of Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy, convoked at Paris by an imperial decree, dated May 20, 1806. Translated from the original, published by M. Diogene Tama, with a Preface and Notes. 8vo 8s

Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India; accompanied with hints concerning the means of conveying civil and religious instructions to the natives of that country; by the Rev. William Tennant. 8vo. 7s.

A Portraiture of Methodism, being an impartial View of the Rise, Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and Manners of the Wesleyan Methodists. In a series of Letters, addressed to a Lady; by Joseph Nightingale. 8vo. 10s. 6d boards.

A Letter to the Author of Remarks on a Charge delivered by the Bishop of Durham; by a Clergyman of the diocese of Durham 1s.

Two Sermons on Justification, preached before the University of Cambridge; by the Rev. T. P. White. 2s. 6d.

Mistakes in Religion exposed, an Essay on the Prophecy of Zacharias; by the Rev. H. Vane. 12mo. 4s. boards.

Sermons on Important Subjects; by Matthew Galt. 8vo 6s. boards.

A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings, addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every Persuasion; with an Appendix, containing the Author's Determination to have relinquished his Charge in the established Church, and the Reasons on which that Determination was founded; by the late Rev. David Simpson, A. M. Fourth edition, 8vo. 8s. 12mo 4s.

A Sermon, preached at the Temple, and at Berkeley Chapel, upon the conduct to be observed by the established Church towards Catholics and other Dissenters; by the Rev. Sydney Smith. 1s.

Extract of a Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Lambeth, on the 28th of June, 1807, on the Education of the Poor under an appropriate System, for the Benefit of the Boys' Charity of Lambeth; by the Rev. A Bell. 1s.

The Universal Church, an Essay on Nature. 1s. 6d.

An Examination of the Passages contained in the Gospels, and other Books of the New Testament, respecting the Person of Jesus Christ; by James Smith. 3s sewed.

Sermons on different subjects; by the Reverend John Hewlett. Vol. 3, 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's, on Sunday, April 19, 1807; by Richard Lawrence, 1s. 6d.

Concio apud Synodum Cantuarianam æde Paulina habita IX. Kal Julii, 1807; a Bowyer Edwards Sparke. 1s. 6d.

An Attempt to display the Original Evi-

dences of Christianity in their Genuine Simplicity; by N. Nisbett 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Etymological Organic Reasoner, with one Sheet of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, and another of the Saxon Durham Book, in Roman Characters, and a literal English Lesson; by Samuel Henshall. No. I. 2s.

Four Missionary Sermons, preached at the late Anniversary in May, by the Rev. Messrs Newton, Jack, Griffin, and Draper; with the Report of the Directors, and a List of the Subscribers, &c. 2s. 6d.

A Compendium of some of the most Important Particulars in Natural and Revealed Religion, written chiefly for the Middle and Lower Classes; by Dr. Watson.

Patrick's Places, a Treatise on the Law and the Gospel; by Patrick Hamilton, the First Scotch Reformer. 8vo. 6d.

Aged Father's Address to his numerous Family 8vo. 1s.

Voyages and Travels of a Bible; by J. Campbell. 2s. bound.

Mead's almost Christian. 28th edition, 2s. bound.

Isaiah, Part I. and II. (to be completed in Five), each 2s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

A Portrait of Thomas Lowten, Esq. from a Picture painted by Earl in the Year 1790, Engraved by John Young, Engraver to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, and published by Messrs. Boydell and Co., price 10s. 6d.

THE person of a gentleman so well known at Westminster-hall in the time of the late Lord Mansfield, Lord Kenyon, &c. must be very well known by great numbers who attend the courts; and they will find in this Portrait a most striking resemblance of the original.

Joseph Wright, Esq. from a Picture painted by Himself, in the possession of James Cade, Esq. Engraved by James Ward, Painter and Engraver to the Prince of Wales, and published by Colnaghi, and Co.

This is a very good portrait, and the superior style in which it is engraved, does great credit to the artist. The volcanoes, moon-lights, smiths-shops, &c. painted by Mr. Wright, must be recollected by many of our readers, and have perhaps never been equalled.

John Gregory, Esq. Treasurer to the Whig-club, instituted in 1784. From the original Picture by R Smith. Published by W. Austin, at Brighton and London.

Mr. Gregory's portrait forms part of a series of political characters which have been delineated by the same artist, and to add, that it has equal merit with those which have preceded it, is high praise. This is engraved, as well as painted, by Mr. Smith.

Finished Etchings of Picturesque Views, by Letitia Byrne, after Drawings by various Masters, with short Descriptions of each View.

This number contains etchings of Framlingham Castle, Suffolk, and of Durham, by T. Hearne; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, by T. Girtin; remains of the Royal Palace at Eltham, in Kent, by W. Alexander; Cattle, by R. Hills; Moss Dale, and Denbigh Castle, by Nicholson; a Composition, by A. W. Calcott, A. R. A.

Finished etchings, is a title which we do not recollect having seen adopted in any preceding publication. Be that as it may, it is with great propriety given to these views; for the etchings are so far finished, that, with sufficient boldness of touch, they have a delicacy and softness which is extremely attractive, and in the general effect are peculiarly clear and picturesque. On the whole, they do infinite honour to the fair artist, and we are highly gratified to see such a proof of taste and talent as they exhibit in the execution, displayed in the productions of a female, in this age of levity and dissipation.

No. 3 of Vol. III. of Liber Veritatis, is just published by Messrs. Boydell and Co. price 1l. 11s. 6d. and contains twenty prints engraved by R. Earlom, from the original drawings of Claude Lorrain in the collections of Earl Spencer, Charles Lambert, esq. and Joseph Farrington, esq.

The preceding numbers of this work have been long before the public, and their merit is so well established that it is not necessary to specify it in this Retrospect. The name of the artist would of itself confer celebrity, and Mr. Earlom has transferred the drawings to the copper, in a manner peculiar to himself, which gives to the prints all the freedom and effect of the original designs.

The Antiquities of Westminster; the Old Palace; St. Stephen's Chapel, (now the House of Commons), &c. &c. containing 246 Engravings of Topographical Objects of which 120 no longer exist; by John Thomas Smith. Royal Quarto.

On the removal of the wainscoating for the enlargement of the House of Com-

mons, in the year 1800, many ancient paintings, curious fragments of architectural ornaments, specimens of painted glass, &c. were discovered behind it. Mr. Smith, considering them as very interesting pieces of antiquity, wished to engrave them, and for that purpose obtained permission to copy them; these copies, with the necessary observations and memoranda relative to the whole, he fortunately completed previous to a large portion of them being destroyed by the workmen's repairing the building.

When this work was begun, it was not thought that it would have required extension to its present length; but the proprietor finding it encouraged, and wishing to render it more worthy of public patronage, has increased the number of his plates, and instead of seventeen which were at first intended, the book contains forty-four; and the letter-press, which was not expected to be more than about one hundred and fifty pages, is extended to two hundred and seventy-six. The work is delivered to the subscribers, of whom there is a very numerous and respectable list, at the original price of 4*l.* 4*s.* To non-subscribers it is sold for 6*l.* 6*s.*

The principal object of this Retrospect is to notice the prints, and the prints in this volume exhibit specimens of engraving on every sort of metal which has hitherto been used, and are in every variety of manner; they are on copper, iron, stone, and wood; in line, in aqua-tinta, etching, mezzotinto, &c. The exterior and interior views of ancient buildings in the old city of Westminster, are in general admirably engraved; the copies from the specimens of painting, sculpture, stained glass, armorial bearings, &c. discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, are extremely curious, and must be interesting, not only to the antiquary, but to every man of taste who wishes to enquire into the early state of the arts in this country; these being as far back as the reign of Edward III. The grotesque paintings are of a very ludicrous description; and the whole are, in painting, gilding, &c. coloured in exactly the same manner as the originals. The last print in the book is a wood-cut, representing Edward III. commissioning Hugh De St. Alban, John Athelard, and Benedict Nightegale, to collect painters for St. Stephen's Chapel, built by that monarch. In the common process of a wood-cut, a drawing is made by the painter, and then traced on the block by the engraver; but in this, the drawing was made *on the block*, by Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A. and his lines exactly followed, in the print, which was engraved by Mr. Berryman.

No. 5 of Progressive Lesson on the Art of Drawing Landscapes, by J. Bryan, is just published by Mr. Ackermann; and we were pleased to see that the continuation adheres to the plan originally proposed; the numbers are really *progressive.* They began with a delineation of such parts of rural scenery as a student might easily comprehend and copy, and are continued by rising from one step to another, to a finished landscape; and he is instructed how to arrange the different objects in various points of view, and thus form a new composition.

The valuable collection of a well known patron of the arts in Hertfordshire, which was lately advertised to be brought to the hammer, has been purchased by the Marquis of Stafford. With that anxious desire which has ever characterised this munificent and patriotic nobleman, he has exhibited as many of them as there was room for in his superb gallery, for the instruction and improvement of junior artists.

The exhibition for the sale of the works of British painters, in the British Gallery, closed the beginning of last month. The rooms will now be opened with a few select pictures by the old masters, for the study of younger painters.

This institution has been of infinite service to painters of the English school, but it has materially injured the dealers in old pictures, cargoes of which were formerly imported from the continent, in such numbers as seemed to give promise of our speedily having almost as many yards of party-coloured canvas, as we have acres of land. The pictured canvas, being dignified with the name of some great antient master, by a modern baptism, was brought to view, and being blazoned with the most extravagant and unqualified encomiums, produced immense sums, at a time when it was asserted that there was something in the air of this country inimical to genius, and that no man born in Great Britain could paint a picture fit to be exhibited in a magnificent collection. This unaccountable infatuation, we hope and believe, is now done away, and that protection and encouragement will henceforth be given to such native artists as are worthy of it; and capital pictures, though they are by English painters, find their value. Indeed it must be acknowledged that several which may be thus classed, have, since the

the establishment of this institution, produced much larger sums than they were formerly valued at.

Hogarth's picture of Sigismunda was last month struck down by the hammer of Mr. Christie, for 400 guineas. This great artist was induced to select this subject by the following circumstance. In the year 1756, a picture of Sigismunda, said to be by Corregio, was sold in Sir Luke Schaub's sale for 400l. and Hogarth said, that if he were paid the same sum, he could paint a better picture. The late Lord Grosvenor gave him a commission to paint one: but when it was finished, the peer, disliking either the price or the picture, declined taking it, and it remained in the artist's possession. On the death of his widow, it was purchased by Messrs. Boydell, and was one of the prizes in their lottery of the Shakespeare Gallery.

The friends and admirers of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds have determined to erect a monument to the memory of that distinguished character, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls have allotted to it a distinguished situation in the cathedral. It is to be executed by Mr. Flaxman, after a model lately exhibited in Somerset Place. A book has been opened at Mr. Coutts' in the Strand, in which the names of such gentlemen as have already contributed to this undertaking are entered, and where those who wish to pay a tribute to the memory of this great painter may subscribe.

An Exhibition of Portraits of Horses and Dogs, is lately opened in Hart-street, Bloomsbury; and it is said to be on a good plan. This will, we trust, do away a circumstance which there has been frequent occasion to be dissatisfied with at the Royal Exhibition, where there was *sometimes* a large portion of the walls covered by *portraits* of Running-horses, and Hunters. Some of these favourite quadrupeds were attended by their grooms, and others by their masters, both of whom the artist almost invariably considered as equally subordinate to the principal figure, and, indeed, they were generally painted accordingly.

Dubourg's Museum, with additions, is now open in Lower Grosvenor-street. It contains large cork models of the most admired remains of antiquity in Italy and the South of France; consisting of Temples, Theatres, Mausoleums, &c. The three most striking objects are Mount Vesuvius shewing a great eruption, with the flowing of the Lava; a Night View of a torrent of Lava, that ran in a river of fire three miles, and fell down a hollow way fifty feet, forming a tremendous cascade of fire; and the Great Cascade at Tivoli, the town and surrounding country.

With respect to the views of ancient buildings, &c. they are in general good; and cork is certainly the best material for giving a natural and picturesque representation of the effect which the tooth of Time has on all works of art.

Mr. Stothart's picture of the Procession of Pilgrims to Canterbury, is now exhibiting in Edinburgh, attended by great numbers of the northern connoiseurs, and universally approved.

We are told that the Death of Lord Nelson, painted by the same artist, which was to have been engraved by Mr. Fittler, is, for the present, suspended by the illness of Mrs. Macklin, who, from that circumstance, declines the undertaking.

Mr. Désenfans, so well and so long known to the collectors of pictures, died the beginning of last month. There were in his possession a number of very capital paintings, which we should suppose will, if not sold in the interim, be brought to the hammer in the proper season.

Mr. William Chamberlain, a young portrait-painter of some promise, formerly a student at the Royal Academy, and afterwards a pupil of the late Mr. Opie, died last month at Hull.

During the period of the last exhibition at the British Institution in Pallmall, the Marquis of Stafford purchased fifteen pictures, among which is "The Flower Piece by Hewlett, for which he paid 400 guineas. The Earl of Carlisle, distinguished by his taste and judgment in the fine arts, purchased several pictures, and also the beautiful model of *Venus sitting*, by Nollekens.

A portrait of the late James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. of Liverpool, is engraving by Mr. Cromek, in a highly finished style. It will be done of a size to bind with the Doctor's Medical Reports, or his Life of Burns.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW monthly Journal is announced, under the title of THE ANTIQUARIES' MAGAZINE, which is to serve as a focus for the communications of Antiquaries; and which, besides our own interesting National Antiquities, will treat of those of all other parts of the world, and be illustrated with splendid engravings.

Dr. LAYFAIR, Principal of St. Andrew's, has recently put to press an extensive Work on Ancient and Modern Geography. It is calculated that the work will extend to six volumes in quarto, which are to appear in succession. The first volume will contain a history of geography, an account of the physical conformation of the earth, with other matters introductory to the subject; a general description of Europe, followed by succinct and copious descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands and United Provinces. The whole will be illustrated by a copious series of well engraved maps, and will form one of the completest Systems of Geography extant in any modern language.

Mr. LANDSEER has engraven, and is now printing, Views of the Castles of Inverary and Dunstaffnage, and the Pass of Glencoe; from pictures by William Scrope, Esq. of Castle-Comb. These, with their histories and descriptions, will form the first number of a folio work on the Landscape Scenery of Scotland.

Dr. GREGORY'S Bible, accompanied by the illustrative notes of various commentators, and with plates from the designs of the great masters in all the schools of painting, will be put in course of publication at the beginning of the next year. It will be so printed as to form two large volumes quarto, embellished with about one hundred engravings by all our best artists.

Mr. WILLIAMS, a merchant of London, who was detained with other English in France at the commencement of the present war, and who lately obtained his liberty by the intervention of Dr. Jenner, is preparing an Account of his Detention, and of the Present State of the Interior of France. Such a work, by a gentleman on whose testimony the public may depend, cannot fail to be generally interesting at a crisis like the present.

Captain ASHE, an officer in the British service, has lately returned to England from America, where he visited all the settled countries on the banks of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi, and of which he has prepared the materials for an interesting publication.

A work, from the pen of the late ABRAHAM PARSONS, Esq. formerly British Consul and Marine Factor at Scanderoon, is in preparation; comprising a Description of Scanderoon and the adjacent Country, including Aleppo, Antioch, and several other parts of Syria; an Account of a Journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bussora, Bushier, and a Voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt; with a Narrative of a Journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied with some prints, which will illustrate the narrative.

Mr. BELSHAM'S History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688 to the Ratification of the Peace of Amiens, is about to be given to the public in monthly volumes, embellished with a portrait to each volume, engraved from original paintings, by Heath and Fittler. This work will then correspond, in all respects, with the best editions of Hume, of whose History this revised and enlarged edition of Belsham is worthy of being received as a Continuation.

Miss PLUMPTRE is preparing for the press, a Translation, in five volumes quarto, of the History of Germany, by the late Michael Ignatius Schmidt, keeper of the Imperial archives at Vienna.

A fine edition of the Comus of Milton, translated literally, and line by line, into French and Italian prose, was printed at Paris, in 1806, in quarto, at the press of Monsieur Charles Crapelet, Rue de la Harpe, by the Honourable FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON; with a Preface, an "Ad Lectorem," and Criticisms upon the Mask.

JOHN STEWART, Esq. author of the Pleasures

Pleasures of Love, has just completed, in five books, his poem, entitled "The Resurrection." Its publication will take place without delay.

A Body of Theology, principally in a Series of Lectures, by ROBERT FELLOWES, A. M. is just ready for publication. These Lectures amount to fifty-eight and will furnish the Clergy with a course of sermons for the year.

Shortly will be published, a Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians, extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Cannon, by Mr. FELLOWES, A. M. with a Preface and Additions by the Editor.

Mr. DAWSON TURNER, of Yarmouth, will in a few weeks commence the publication of the History of the Fuci. He designs to include in this work, which will be in royal quarto, coloured figures of all those plants which have, by Linnæus and subsequent botanists, been arranged under this genus, as far as proper specimens can be procured; with descriptions in Latin and English. For this purpose, the author has already received great assistance from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks; from Dr. Smith; from T. F. Forster, Esq. the present possessor of Ellis's Herbarium; from Professor Mertins, of Bremen; from Dr. Mohr, of Kiel; and from many others of his botanical friends: so that, by a particular attention to the physiology and fructification, as well as history of the plant, as much light as possible may be thrown upon the nature of this tribe of vegetables, no less attractive from their beauty, than interesting from their singularity.

Dr. YOUNG, who has just published a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution, has begun to collect materials for a work, in a form nearly similar, relating to every department of Medical Knowledge. It will be comparatively more concise than the above Lectures, in proportion to what has been written respecting Physic; but much more complete, with regard to all that is known with certainty, and can be applied with utility.

A Translation of the Travels of M. DEPONS in South America; containing a Description of the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, composing the Provinces of Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, Spanish Guiana, Cumana, and the Isle of St. Margaret, will shortly appear. A copious analysis of these Travels, and their principal contents, has appeared in the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

Mr. G. ROWLAND, Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary and Lying-in Charity at Chelsea, has in the press a Statement of the Result of Excision of the Breast, in a great number of Cases of Schirrhus and Cancer, in which a new Remedy is introduced, of considerable efficacy in palliating that complaint.

Dr. CHEYNE is about to publish a Dissertation on *Hydrocephalus Acutus*, or Dropsy in the Brain; illustrated by a series of clinical cases and dissections.

A volume of Poems, from the pen of Mr. PENWARNE, one of our correspondents, is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. Mr. BAYNES, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Dr. ANDERSON has in the press, Views of the Past and Present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

A work, under the title of the Present State of the British Constitution, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. WILLIAM TIGHE has in the press a Poem, to be entitled The Plants, which will be comprised in one volume octavo.

Mr. HOWARD, of Plymouth, proposes to publish a Greek and English Vocabulary, on a new and improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged; and those connected with natural history, will be agreeably to the classification of Linnæus; accompanied by short notes, elucidatory of their properties and characters.

Mr. HENRY SMITHERS will shortly publish a poem, in three cantos, entitled Affection, which will form one volume royal octavo.

Mr. C. WILKINSON has nearly ready for publication, a General, Historical, and Topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, which will be comprised in two volumes duodecimo.

A new edition of Sir William Jones's Works, with a Life of the Author, by Lord TEIGNMOUTH, in 13 volumes octavo, is in preparation.

The Rev. GEO. STEPHENSON, M. A. Vicar of Kelloe, Durham, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, will speedily publish, in one volume octavo, a Historical and Critical View of some of the leading Doctrines of the Church of Rome; in a series of Discourses preached at Bishop Wearmouth, in 1806.

A new edition of Mr. PARKE's Chemical Catechism is in the press, and will be

be published in the beginning of August. It will be greatly improved by the addition of several new Notes, and an account of all the new Chemical Discoveries. The Vocabulary of Chemical Terms will be much improved, and the Appendix will be enriched by a considerable number of new and interesting Experiments.

Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, has undertaken to superintend the edition of eminent Writers on the Scriptures of the Prophets, which will be enriched with much valuable additional matter, from writers whose works are little known in this country. The books intended to be included in this edition, are Lowth on Isaiah; Gregory's Translation of Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, with valuable additions from Michaelis, &c; Blayney on Jeremiah; Newcombe on Ezekiel; Whitby on Daniel; and Newcombe on the Minor Prophets. It is intended to publish this edition in monthly parts.

Dr. William Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, proposes shortly to publish a learned Work, under the title of, An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, Sacred and Profane.

Mr. Wilkins, jun. the architect, has ready for publication his splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia.

Casimir Baccher, a boy who has astonished all Paris by his performances on the harp, has lately arrived in this country. His taste, skill, and knowledge have excited surprize and admiration in the best judges and most able performers. As this extraordinary boy is under the patronage of some persons of distinction in this country, it is not certain that he will be permitted to exert his talents in public.

RUSSIA.

M. Redowski, who had been nominated botanist to the projected embassy from the Court of Russia to China, is engaged in a very extensive botanical tour, at the Emperor's expence, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician, who is to make astronomical observations.

Some very curious letters have appeared respecting the Moravian Colony established at Sarepta. They have been published by M. Bergmann. This sect, which is likewise known under the appellation of *Hernhutters*, reckons nearly one hundred brothers, and an equal number of unmarried sisters, at Sarepta. —By the manufacture of linen, which constitutes their principal occupation, the men as well as the women earn about twelve rubles a-month. The trade of the colony is not, however, confined to this branch alone, but is extended to every other. The profits arising from their different occupations, are shared in common by the whole community; for which purpose, each workman deposits his salary in a public chest. The articles manufactured in the Moravian establishments are greatly valued; and, though sold at a high price, they are yet much sought after.

In the course of 1806, among the deaths in this extensive empire, there were—

1	between	145 and 150	years of age.
1	——	130 and 135	——
4	——	125 and 130	——
6	——	120 and 125	——
32	——	115 and 120	——
26	——	110 and 115	——
86	——	105 and 110	——
137	——	100 and 105	——
1134	——	95 and 100	——

SWEDEN.

The History of Greece, by Goldsmith, has been recently translated into the Swedish language, by A. Gar. Silverstolpe.

A Grammar of the Russian Language has lately been published in Sweden by Gröning, as has also Baron Hermelin's Map of the Governments of Gothenburg and Bohus.

DENMARK.

Dr. Frydenberg, of Iceland, has sent to the Society of Rural Economy of Copenhagen, a memoir on the possibility of converting the *seetang* (a marine plant, which abounds in the sea that washes the shore of that island and other parts of the Danish dominions) into food fit for man. If the means proposed for this purpose should prove successful, he will have the satisfaction of conferring an inestimable benefit on Iceland, a country so ill provided with alimentary productions, that all the precautions of Government are sometimes found ineffectual to preserve the inhabitants from the horrors of famine. Hitherto the *seetang* has been used in Denmark only for fuel, and in Norway for making kelp.

A life

A Life Boat, improved in Denmark by Captain SAELLING, has been sent to Petersburgh, and it is intended to construct several on the same model, in the Russian ports.

A new Map of the Feroe Islands has appeared in Denmark, constructed by M. LOEVERVERN, a distinguished naval officer. It comprehends a space from latitude 61° 25′ to latitude 62° 25′, and there is annexed to it a minute and interesting description of this little known part of the Danish dominions.

The Theatre Royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806, had 158 performances; among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy, by Professor SANDER, entitled The Hospital.

A clergyman of Nykoebing, has given the description of a Danish Island, the name of which is scarcely known to the Danes themselves. This island is called Mors, and is situated in the north east part of Jutland, and formed by the great Gulph of Limfiord, which penetrates into the interior of the peninsula. Its population amounts to 8,100, who speak a language peculiar to themselves, a Glossary of which has lately been published, containing 700 words not known elsewhere.

An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has for several years been established at Kiel, with good success. Another institution of this nature is now establishing at Copenhagen, at the expence of Government. It will consist of three teachers, besides one female teacher, and forty pupils. Seventy rix dollars (14l) are to be paid annually for every pupil, which will be defrayed by the pupils themselves, or their parents, when they can afford it, otherwise by the poor-chest of the district to which they belong. Dr CASTBERG, who has travelled two years to inspect the best institutions of this kind in Europe, and who has laid down the plan for this establishment, is appointed the head teacher of this institution.

GERMANY.

Professor BOETTIGER continued last winter, at Dresden, his Archæological Lectures with the success that might justly be expected to attend so learned an antiquary. In general, the taste for literature, which the disastrous events of the war had disturbed but not extinguished, begins to revive in that capital of the newly created kingdom of Saxony. A Translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, by MM. KUHN and WINKLER, has lately been published there, which evinces much accuracy and poetical talent.

The Chevalier von HÖGELMULLER, of Vienna, who will set out, in the end of November, to travel in the East, for the purpose of elucidating the natural history of the horse, has offered his service to the Agricultural Society of Copenhagen, to receive queries respecting natural history in general, and other subjects.

Mr. Councillor SEYFFERT continues to observe the newly discovered planet. He has calculated, by approximation, the orbit of that planet, from observations made at Munich up to the 1st of May. His conclusions aver, that its mean motion is greater than that of Juno, of Ceres, and of Pallas; that the excentricity of its orbit is greater than that of Ceres, and less than that of Juno and Pallas; that the inclination is likewise less than that of the three other planets, as well as its mean distance from the Sun; that it is the eleventh principal planet of our solar system, and that it moves betwixt Mars and Jupiter.

M. SCHRAELL, a respectable bookseller at Vienna, has just published in that city, a History of Wallachia, in modern Greek; translated from a manuscript mentioned by Engell in his History of Moldavia, printed at Halle in 1804.

Dr. John Reid's excellent Treatise on Consumption, lately published, has been translated into German by Dr. HELMERSHAUSEN, of Neustadt, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg.

The first number of a Collection of Poisonous Plants, engraved on stone, the appearance of the prints being equal to that of well executed wood cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. This number contains ten plates, and the generic and specific characters of the following plants are pointed out; viz. *Aconitum napellus*, wolf's bane; *anemone pratensis*, meadow anemone; *caltha palustris*, marsh marygold; *delphinium staphysagria*; *helleborus fœtidus*, bear's foot; *helleborus niger*, black hellebore; *ranunculus flammula*, small spear-wort; and *ficaria acris*, and *scelerata*. The author of this work, M. KEYSER, has added a chapter on the methods of discovering an accumulation of mephitic gas in any situation, and the best means of dissipating it with safety.

FRANCE.

The French have lately been successful in naturalizing cotton and indigo in their southern provinces, and their attention

tention is now directed to the New Zealand flax, *phormium tenax*, or *phormium textile*, of the botanists. Captain Cook first discovered this plant, which unites, in a superior degree, the useful qualities of the hemp and flax of Europe. It is now cultivated with success in Norfolk Island; and Captain Baudin, in his late voyage round the world, brought from thence nine plants to France. Under the care of Thouin, these have brought their seeds to maturity, and seedlings have been since sent to the departments of Seine Inferior, Herault, La Drome, Le Var, and to the island of Corsica. The young plants are found to thrive well in the most southern of these provinces.

M. Cassas has presented the Parisian public with a new kind of exhibition. It consists of plaster-models of the most celebrated ancient edifices, of different kinds of architecture. These models are in number 74, and are arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture.

M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has analyzed various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal-Canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to one-tenth of the mass.

M. Dejoux, of Paris, has just finished a model of a colossal statue of General Desaix, which is intended to be cast in bronze, and placed on the pedestal in the Place des Victoires. It is universally judged to be the master-piece of this sculptor, who, although in his 70th year, appears to retain all the vigour and spirit of youth.

The ninth number of a Collection of the Master-pieces of Ancient Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, just published at Paris, contains seven plates, three of which represent as many of the eight beautiful figures on the Temple of the Winds at Athens: they are *Libs*, the South-east; *Zephyrus*, the West: and *Sciron*, the North-west. The other four display the no less celebrated monument of Lysicrates, vulgarly known as the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, with the plan, elevation, &c.

HOLLAND.

A recent statistical account of Holland, states the population of that country to amount to two millions, a much greater proportion to the soil than is found in any other country. The national revenues are stated at 150 millions of florins. The foreign fisheries are very much decayed, and the whale-fishery, which is mentioned as a losing concern, is stated to support 15,000 individuals. The herring and cod-fisheries are still of much importance to the prosperity of Holland, though other nations have obtained so large a share in this species of industry.

Holland, a country where medicine has been taught with such success, does not possess any work, the object of which is to apply physical science to the interpretation of the laws. For the purpose of supplying this desideratum, Dr. Restelloot, an eminent physician, has been engaged, during the last four years, in collecting materials from all the medical writers who had peculiarly devoted their talents to this branch of study; such as Frank, Arnemann, and Plenck, in Germany; Foderé and Mahon in France; Vesace and Cardile in Italy, &c. As the Work is chiefly intended for the learned, the Doctor has written it in the Latin language. From the plan and known abilities of the author, and the luminous developement of all the parts of his subject, it is confidently expected that it cannot fail meeting with the approbation of the Dutch public and government, as the most complete treatise that has yet appeared, on *Medical Jurisprudence*.

ITALY.

Printing presses are ordered to be established in all the great towns of the kingdom of Naples, and the bishops have been invited to see that they are in activity throughout every province.

There has been discovered at Montefiascone, in a field adjoining the high road, a small cavern cut in the rock. The proprietor of the ground having descended into it, found two dead bodies stretched upon a table of stone, apparently in good preservation, but which crumbled into dust as soon as they were touched. Upon another table were placed several vessels of earth and metal, which have been sent to Rome, in order to be placed in the Museum of Antiquities belonging to the Vatican Library.

The King of Naples (Joseph Bonaparte), by a decree dated 17th March, has instituted a new Academy of History and Antiquities, which is to consist of forty members. The first twenty are nominated by the King; and these twenty are to present to him, for his choice, three names, for each of those wanted to complete

complete the above number. The King appoints a perpetual secretary, and the Academy has the power to elect a president for three months. The directors of the Museum, of the fowller excavations, and of the royal press, are always to be members. The Minister of the Royal Household will annually allot to the Academy 8000 ducats, to be for current expences, &c. and 2000 for prizes to the authors of four works, which, according to the judgment of the Academy, shall be most deserving of such a reward. There will be a grand meeting every year, when the prizes are to be distributed, and analyses of the works read. The Academy may nominate a correspondent in each of the fourteen provinces of the kingdom. The members will enjoy the privilege of being admitted to Court. The first meeting was held on the 25th of April. The King, after having received the oaths of the members, pronounced an oration replete with expressions of the lively interest he takes in the labours of the learned men thus brought together. M. Francesco Daniele, the perpetual secretary, in his reply, gave a sketch of the glorious epoch, when Naples was the cradle of the arts and the sciences.

SPAIN.

Don PEDRO DE ESCALA has recently completed his Universal Traveller in 43 volumes. It comprises the best Voyages and Travels in all countries, either at large or in abstract. The same author is engaged on Travels in Spain.

The Court of Madrid has prohibited, according to ancient edicts, the introduction into Spain of Journals in the Spanish language, which are printed at Bayonne and at Paris.

Don JUAN LOPEZ has translated and commented on such parts of the Geography of Strabo as refer to Spain.

TURKEY.

BASIL, a Greek physician, has printed, at the Patriarchal Press of Constantinople, a Collection of Letters, as a model for the epistolary style in modern Greek. In this collection are several letters of Alexander Mainacordato, the celebrated Minister of the Porte, and also of his son Nicholas, Prince of Wallachia and Moldavia. It likewise contains notices of several learned Greeks.

EAST INDIES.

Dr. ANDERSON, Physician-General and President of the Medical Board at Madras, has made public some highly interesting facts respecting the progress of vaccination in India. He declares, that no serious alarm has been caused by the small-pox in that vast extent of country which is now subject to Great Britain in India, since the introduction of vaccine inoculation; nor has the vaccine matter, although transferred from one human subject to another for four or five years, produced any other disease. The cow-pox, under the direction of the Presidency of Madras, has resisted the test of 1500 variolous inoculations. Some of the native chiefs begin to countenance vaccination, and even submit their own persons to the practice: and Dr. A. entertains little doubt but the vaccine lancet will soon be as familiar to the Hindoos as the plough or the shuttle. There had been 429,821 persons successfully vaccinated in that presidency and its dependencies, between the beginning of September 1802, and the end of May 1805, at the expence of 55,865 star pagodas. Of these, 2,816 had been subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, which they all resisted. In the same presidency, from September 1, 1805, to August 31, 1806, there had been 178,074 other persons vaccinated, of whom 101,762 were males, and 76,312 females.

AMERICA.

An Official Account of the Voyage of Discovery up the Missouri, undertaken by order of the American Government, by Captains LEWIS and CLARKE, is in great forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance in London.

Dr. B. S. BARTON, Professor of the Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, is about to publish Elements of Zoology; or, Outlines of the Natural History of Animals.

An edition of Mr. Burke's Works is in the press, and will soon be ready for publication.

Dr. TONGUE has lately published an Account of the Country on the South Shore of Lake Erie; including a brief description of the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and manufactures of that district.

The Culex of Virgil, with a translation into English verse, by LUCIUS M. SERJEANT, has lately been published.

An Experimental Enquiry into the Chemical and Medical Properties of the *Statice Lemonium* of Linnæus, has lately been published at New York, by VALENTINE MOTT, President of the American Orseulapian Society.

Dr. HOSACK, Professor of Botany and the Materia Medica in Columbia College, and F. L. S. of London, has recently printed a Catalogue of Plants contained in the Botanic Garden at Elgin, near New York.

Colonel TRUMBULL, of New York, proposes to publish by subscription, two small prints, one representing the Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill; the other, the Death of General Montgomery at the Attack of Quebec.

The Society of Concord in the late Dutch colony of Surinam, has published a volume of Memoirs on Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper is established at St. Louis, under the title of The Missouri Correspondent and Illinois Gazette.

The coffee plant was introduced from the island of Cuba into Florida, about midsummer 1805. It has succeeded beyond all expectation, and is supposed will furnish, at no great distance of time, a new and important article of export.

A Physical and Medical Society has been established at West Point, on Hudson River, under the auspices of Mr. JEFFERSON and the Secretary of State. Colonel WILLIAMS, of the Artillery, is President of this Society, the principal object of which is the improvement of the art of war.

Dr. MITCHILL has published some Observations (which had been communicated to him by a traveller) on the Practicability of cutting a Navigable Canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Spanish Government has long represented as impracticable, on account of the waters of the Pacific being more elevated than those of the Atlantic Ocean. But it would appear, from the accounts given by this traveller, that political motives, and not natural obstacles, have most strongly opposed the execution of an idea, which the bare inspection of the map of America cannot fail to suggest to the mind, however little addicted to the forming of projects.

Mr. JEFFERSON, President of the United States, possesses several busts made by Indians. The human form extends to the middle of the body, and the figures are nearly of the natural size. The lineaments are strongly marked, and such as are peculiar to the copper-coloured aboriginal inhabitants of America: among others, is one of them representing an aged savage, in which the wrinkles and look are very expressive. These busts were found by some labourers digging at a place called Palmyra, on the river Tennessee. It is not known of what materials they are made: some are of opinion, that they have been cut with a chissel, or sharp instrument, out of a solid stone; others think that they have been moulded or shaped of a soft composition, and afterwards baked. The substance is extremely hard. It has not been ascertained whether they are idols, or only images of distinguished men. It will be an interesting object of research for antiquaries, to discover who were the ancestors of the present Indians, capable of executing such a good resemblance of the human head, face, neck, and shoulders.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

MORBI Nervorum	29
Pthysis Pulmonalis	22
Pneumonia	1
Asthma	5
Hydrops Pectoris	2
Ascites	1
Ansarca	3
Scabies	2
Erysipelas	2
Podagra	1
Diarrhœa	13
Hæmorrhois	1
Leucorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	3
Amenorrhœa	16
Dyspepsia	9
Morbi Infantiles	19

Nervous complaints still continue to hold a prominent and distinguished rank in the nosological catalogue.

No corporeal calamities are more real, or are apt to be more deeply rooted, than those which are too indiscriminately regarded as arising merely from an indulged and capricious fancy.

To treat with lightness, or even an approach to ridicule, disorders of this class betray

betrays equally a want of humanity, and of an acquaintance with the principles of human nature.

The mind of a man may be bruised, or broken, as well as any limb of his body; and the injury, when it occurs, is not so easy of reparation. A morbidly tumid fancy cannot, like most other swellings, be made speedily to subside—An intellect out of joint cannot be *set* with the same facility as a dislocated bone; nor can those deep and often hidden ulcerations that arise from mental distemper or disorganization, be healed with the same degree of readiness or certainty, as those more palpable sores which occur upon the surface of the body.

On this account it is that a microscopical observation, and an unwinking vigilance, are imperiously required in watching the incessantly varying movements, and in inspecting the too exquisitely delicate and tender texture of a disordered and highly-wrought imagination.

One thing is certain, that in the management of such maladies, tenderness is better than torture, kindness more effectual than constraint.

Blows, and the strait waistcoat, are often, it is to be feared, too hastily applied. It takes less trouble to fetter a person by means of cords, than by the assiduities of sympathy or affection.

Nothing has a more favourable and commanding influence over one disposed to mania or melancholy, than an exhibition of friendship or philanthropy; excepting, indeed, in such cases, and in that stage of the disease in which the mind has been hardened and almost brutalised by having, in the first instance, been the subject of coarse and humiliating treatment. Where there exists a constitutional inclination towards insanity, there is in general to be observed a more than ordinary susceptibility to resentment at any act that offers itself in the shape of an injury or an insult.

Pride is the strongest feature in the physiognomy of madness.

Several cases of asthma have occurred; one of them unequivocally originated from an exposure to a sudden variation of external temperature; which, more especially when combined with licentious or too luxurious living, is by far the most frequent cause of this disease: a disease equally painful in its paroxysms, and fearful in the prospect of its ultimate conclusion.

Boerhaave states, that in Holland, where the wherries, when the bell rings, are punctual in their departure to a moment, passengers who arrive too late frequently run to be in time for the boat, heat themselves exceedingly, and bathed in sweat enter the vessel, where they take their seat exposed to the stroke of the cold winter's blast. The consequence of this indiscretion, he remarks, is most often asthma, which terminates in dropsy of the chest.

Cases of pulmonary consumption have for some months past been gradually multiplying under the Reporter's eye. This formidable foe to the welfare of our physical frame, more especially as we are situated and exposed on our insular spot, seems, if not checked in its hasty and incessantly expanding growth, at no perhaps very distant period, to threaten almost universal destruction or decay.

The progression of this so insinuating a malady, may be attributed to an insufficient acquaintance with, or too late a solicitude concerning, the rules and methods of *prevention*; which in the province of medical as well as of moral philosophy, are infinitely more deserving of study than attempts, so often inefficient, at regeneration or cure. It is the germ only of the evil which the exercise of art, or the application of science, can eradicate or destroy. After it has been allowed to reach the fullness of its size, and the maturity of its strength, no energy or skill can arrest its march, or resist effectually its fatal depredation.

The infant disease seldom throws aside the mask of innocency, until it has grown too vigorous to be overpowered.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
July 26, 1807.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Friday, the 26th of June, the new Parliament met for the first time, when the following speech was read from the Throne by the Lords Commissioners:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present parliament to be assembled.

His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you that, since the events which led to the dissolution of the last parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his crown and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence, that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the powers of the continent; of assisting the efforts of those powers against the ambition and oppressions of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the meditation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his Majesty's ally the Emperor of Russia and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object; his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour, and the interests of his ally.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary. And his Majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical Administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, in the pursuit of those enquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty commands us to state to you that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance at the present moment of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the Country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its councils and its arms abroad, and can alone enable his Majesty under the blessing of Providence to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majest's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a peace in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose.

Dispatches, of which the following is a copy, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Major General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops in Egypt.

Camp, Eastern Heights, Alexandria,
April 25, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour of reporting to you, that I yesterday returned to this position with the remains of the army lately under my command. The events which have attended the service on which that army has been engaged, have been of a peculiar nature, and the result has been as peculiarly unfortunate. I feel it therefore to be incumbent upon

upon me, in justification of my own conduct, and in justice to those brave men who have been my companions in arms, to intrude upon your attention a more than ordinary detail of our proceedings. I had the honour of stating in my last, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced me to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in reducing the enemy to surrender, but without effect: the mistaken ground upon which we were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers were now about to become manifest. On the 19th, the enemy left his position opposite Hamet, crossing the river near Elfine, established himself there. He advanced from Dibet against Hamet on the same day, and attacking Major Vogelsang's position on the left, was repulsed with loss; a diversion was made at the same time at Rosetta, in a sortie against the left of our lines, by about eighty cavalry and 200 infantry: the 35th regiment and the dragoons were engaged; they repulsed the enemy with much spirit, and drove him, as usual to his walls. The 35th had in this affair two killed and 14 wounded. I this evening detached the light companies of the 35th and of De Rolle's to the post of El Hamet under the command of Captain Tarleton of the former. His orders were to drive the enemy across the Nile, either during that night, or early next morning. On attempting to effect this service on the 20th, the enemy was found to be powerful in cavalry, and Captain Tarleton retired. I must here state the nature of the position of Hamet: from Lake Edko to the Nile is an isthmus about two miles and a half in extent, varying according to the depth of water in the lake. The remains of a deep canal with high banks extend from the river nearly two thirds across this isthmus; the banks command the plain on either side. The village of Hamet is on the southern side of the canal, about half way across; its inhabitants were friendly to us. On the banks of the Nile, and at Hamet, are the only two regular passes through the banks of the canal. At each of these was posted a gun, and a proportion of Major Vogelsang's detachment. From the termination of the canal to the lake is a plain, passible by cavalry. A picquet guarded this flank. As Captain Tarleton retreated, he divided his detachment; he directed the march of his own company to the left position, and sent the De Roll's, reinforced to 100 rank and file, to Hamet village. While crossing the plain, the latter detachment, under Captain Reinack's orders, was suddenly attacked by 200 cavalry, and as it should appear, was with little opposition routed; two-thirds were cut in pieces. Report of this reaching me by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leon with two companies of the 78th regiment, one of the 35th, a picquet of dragoons under Captain Delancy, and a six pounder, to reinforce the post, and take the command. Two more companies followed in the afternoon, with a day's provision for his whole force, ammunition, &c. all which arrived safely. On the arrival of the reinforcement, the enemy retired towards Dileg, and I received assurance from the Lieutenant Colonel before sun set, of the perfect security of his post; he had detached three companies, the dragoons, and a three-pounder, under Captain Tarlton's orders, to the plains on the right, and had reinforced the centre post by a company of the 35th regiment; the average strength of these companies were 60 rank and file.

During the day the enemy made no movement against our lines at Rosetta, but sent reinforcements to Hamet from the town, by the right bank of the Nile. I visited the post of Hamet during the night of the 20th, and had the good fortune to escape the enemy's cavalry, who had turned Captain Tarleton's position at sun-set, to the number of 150. Having reconnoitred the line of defence, which I found to be weak in many parts, and very extensive, I confirmed my former instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, viz. that he should defend the post to the utmost, but if likely to be forced or turned by a numerous cavalry, that he should concentrate and *appuyer* himself upon the lake; that if this was not feasible, he should fall back on the main army. I at the same time concerted measures for a general retreat on the succeeding night, unless certain intelligence of the Mamelukes should arrive on the 21st. Although he had one third of my force under his orders, I gave him reason to expect a reinforcement of 80 men more, with ammunition, on the ensuing morning. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, I received the following express from him:—"The cavalry were not to be seen this morning; but, to my utter astonishment, from 60 to 70 large germs, and a large brig, are now coming down the Nile upon us. I do not know what to say of this; it appears, undoubtedly, a reinforcement to the enemy, and one of considerable magnitude. I take it for granted they have gun-boats among them. I must make preparation, and be ready to retire upon you; let me know as soon as possible." My answer, immediately dispatched, was not received, the dragoon being unable to penetrate to the post. The reinforcement also, which had marched under the orders of your Aide-de Camp, Captain A'Court was obliged to return. Not a moment was to be lost in breaking up from the position before Rosetta, and in supporting the Hamet detachment. The advance upon us of a strong body of cavalry in that direction, prevented my detaching a single corps to their relief, and it was necessary that the whole army should move together. The field guns were first withdrawn from the batteries; all camels were laden with ammunition and indispensible stores; the carronades and mortars kept up their

their fire on the town to the last moment that could be spared, and were then destroyed and buried; all spare ammunition and stores were set fire to and blown up. The picquets remained in their fleeches until the field-train, the wounded, and the stores were assembled in the plains, under the charge of the 78th and De Roll's regiment, which formed a square round them. The brave 35th then retreated followed by the picquets. The enemy, sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our square; but the bold front which the 35th kept, under the command of Captain Riddle, and the flanking position of the light infantry battalion, under Major O'Keefe, on the heights of Abouman-four, prevented him making any impression. Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops you had entrusted to my command. The 33d regiment fired by its wings and platoons retiring, and the 78th, with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field day. Under the directions of Colonel Oswald, who regulated the proceedings in the rear, I felt confident of the good conduct of the whole. About ten o'clock our little army advanced across the sandy plain, in a direction for the Lake Edko, and the right of the Hamet position. We arrived there about one o'clock, under continual fire, and after a sultry march our loss was not, however, considerable, the greater body of the enemy being kept at a distance, by the fire of our artillery from the flanks of the square. To my surprise, not an individual of the Hamet detachment joined us on this march, nor could firing be heard in that direction; our last account of their proceedings left them warmly engaged near to the village of Hamet on the Rosetta side. Failing to meet them on the shore of the lake, it was necessary, in some measure, to retrace our steps, and to look for them nearer to El Hamet. This could be effected by gaining some sand hills, which were about a mile on our left. Our march was accordingly directed towards them, the light infantry now leading the front of the square, advanced with activity, and the enemy who occupied them, dispersed in all directions. From those hills, which completely commanded a view of the plain and Hamet position, the enemy were seen to be in possession of the latter, and not any appearance of our detachment in the former. It was apparent they had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or been completely defeated; in either case it was advisable, under all circumstances, that the army should continue its original retreat. This was resumed in the same good order as before; the left being flanked by the lake, the enemy ceased to pursue us. Our casualties during this retreat did not exceed fifty killed and wounded, and none were captured. The loss of our enemy was considerable, but we made no prisoners. By sun-set we arrived at the depot. Lieutenant Tilly, with his usual activity, had in consequence of my express to him in the morning, safely embarked all provisions and stores. Having left our wounded and our twelve pounder on board germs here, and refreshed the army, we advanced to Edko, and took up our former position about two in the morning. On the 22d the whole of the stores which were at Edko were safely embarked for the Caravansera, when the army marched for that post, and arrived in the afternoon without opposition. On the succeeding day the troops embarked for Aboukir's Wells; the Caravansera was blown up under direction of Captain Hallowell. No certain intelligence has reached me respecting the fate of the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod. General report confirms their defeat in the forenoon of the 21st, and states many of them to be prisoners. On this I will make no comment. Every step which a sense of duty could dictate was taken, in order to secure the post of Hamet; and it will, I sincerely trust, appear to you that none which prudence could suggest were omitted, in order that a junction should be formed with the detachment. That our unfortunate comrades did their duty must not be doubted, that all was lost, save honour, when they surrendered, must also not be doubted.

In closing this letter I am bound to state, that I have been ably supported by those who were under my orders.

To Colonel Oswald I owe every thing that a commander can owe to his second in command. To Lieutenant Tilly for his exertions on the Lake, and to Captain Nicholls for his services at the Caravansera, our army was indebted for its uninterrupted supply. Wherever naval assitance has been required, it has been given, under the able superintendance of Captain Hallowell, with a zeal so peculiar to our naval operations. In every department and to each commanding officer, our country is under much obligation, for they exerted themselves to the utmost. They all deserve that better fortune should have attended their zealous endeavours.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the 19th instant. The missing imply the detachment at Hamet alone, none being missing from the main army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Stewart, Brig. Gen.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army serving against Rosetta, from the 19th to the 21st of April, inclusive, 1807.

Five rank and file killed. 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 85 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 30 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 733 rank and file, 26 horses, missing.

Return of prisoners taken by the Enemy, transmitted by Major General Fraser, the 20th May, 1807.

Twentieth light dragoons—1 Captain, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 6 rank and file.—Royal Artillery

Artillery.—1 Lieutenant, 11 rank and file.—Gunner Drivers, 5 rank and file.—1st battalion 31st regiment, 12 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 84 rank and file —2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 107 rank and file.—De Roll's regiment, 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 197 rank and file.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 36 rank and file.—Total, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 25 Serjeants, 8 Drummers, 485 rank and file.

POLAND.

The 78th French Bulletin details six different affairs between the French and Allies, from the 5th to the 12th of June, beginning with that of the 5th, in which the Prince of Ponte Corvo, was wounded. The result of these six actions, deprived the Russians of about thirty thousand fighting men. The French having taken the Russian magazines at Heilsburgh. The Bulletin adds, that "Several thousand quintals of grain, and a great quantity of different kinds of provisions, have been found in the magazines of that place. The French loss is stated at six or seven hundred killed, and about two thousand wounded; several Generals were killed or wounded, and the Grand Duke of Berg had two horses shot under him.

Seventy-ninth Bulletin.

Wehlau, June 17, 1807.

"The battles of Spanden, of Lomitten, the affairs of Guttstadt, and Heilsberg were only the prelude to greater events.

"On the 12th, at four in the morning, the French army entered Heilsberg. General Latour Mauburg, with his division of dragoons, and the brigades of light cavalry, of the Generals Durosnel and Wattier, pursued the enemy, upon the right bank of the Alle, towards Bartenstein; while the corps of the army began to march in different directions, to outflank the enemy, cut off his retreat to Koningsberg and anticipate him coming up with his magazines. Fortune favoured this project.

"On the 12th, at five in the afternoon, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Eylau. The fields were no longer covered with ice and snow; they now presented the finest prospects in nature, intersected with beautiful woods and lakes, and diversified with a number of pretty villages.

"The Grand Duke of Berg moved towards Koningsberg on the 13th, with his cavalry; Marshall Davoust followed in his rear to support him; Marshal Soult moved towards Kreutsburg; Marshal Lannes, towards Domnau; and Marshals Ney and Mortier proceeded to Lampasch.

"In the mean while General Latour Maubourg wrote, that he had pursued the enemy's rear guard; that the Russians abandoned a number of their wounded; that they had evacuated Bartenstein, and continued their retreat to Scheppenbeil, along the left bank of the Alle. The emperor immediately began his march to Friedland. He gave orders to the Grand Duke of Berg, the marshals Soult and Davoust, to manœuvre towards Koningsberg; and with the corps belonging to the Marshals Mortier, Ney, and Lannes, the imperial Guard, and the first corps, commanded by General Victor, he marched to Friedland, in person.

"On the 13th, the 9th regiment of hussars entered Friedland, but were driven out by 3000 of the enemy's cavalry.

"On the 14th, the enemy appeared upon the bridge of Friedland. At three in the morning the report of canon was heard. 'This is a fortunate day (said the emperor); it is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo.' The Marshals Lannes and Mortier were first engaged; they were supported by General Grouchy's division of dragoons, and General Nansouty's cuirassiers. Various movements and different actions took place. The enemy were checked, and could not pass the village of Posthenem. Thinking they had only a corps of 15,000 before them, they continued their march to file towards Koningsberg. On this occasion, the French dragoons and cuirassiers, and the Saxons, made several fine charges; they took from the enemy four pieces of cannon.

"At five in the afternoon the different corps of the army were at their posts; Marshal Ney upon the right, Marshal Lannes on the centre, Marshall Mortier upon the left, and General Victor, with the guard, in reserve.

"The cavalry under General Grouchy supported the left; General Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons was in reserve behind the right; and General Lahoussaye's dragoons, with the Saxon curriassiers, were in reserve in the rear of the centre. In the mean while, the enemy had deployed the whole of his army. His left was supported by the town of Friedland, and his right extended a league and a half beyond it.

"The emperor having reconnoitred the position, was determined to get possession of Friedland; he suddenly changed his front, and causing the right to advance, he ordered the attack to be made by the extremity of the right wing.

"At half after five Marshal Ney put himself in motion; some discharges from a battery of twenty pieces of cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of General Marchand advanced against the enemy taking their route by the steeple of the church. General Bisson's division supported their left. The moment the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had quitted the wood, where he had at first taken a position with his right, they

they endeavoured to turn him with several regiments of cavalry, preceded by a cloud of Cossacks. General Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons formed immediately, advanced to the right in full gallop, and repelled the enemy's charge. In the mean while General Victor ordered a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, to be placed in the front of his centre. General Sennermont, who commanded this battery, caused it to be moved four hundred paces in advance, by which the enemy sustained a dreadful loss. The different movements made by the Russians, to effect a diversion, were useless.

" Marshal Ney, with that coolness and intrepidity peculiar to himself, being a head of his echelons, took upon him to direct, in person, the most minute details, thus affording an example to a corps of the army which has always distinguished itself, even among the corps of the grand army. Several columns of the enemy's infantry that attacked Marshal Ney's right, were charged with the bayonet, and driven into the Alle. Several thousands found their death in that river, and some escaped by swimming.

" During the time Marshal Ney's left arrived at the ravin which surrounds the town of Friedland. The enemy, who had here concealed the Russian emperor's guard in an ambuscade, advanced with intrepidity, and charged Marshal Ney's left. This corps was for a moment shaken; but Dupont's division, which formed the right of the reserve, marched against the Russian imperial guard, routed them, and made a dreadful slaughter.

The enemy drew several reinforcements from his centre, and other corps in reserve, to defend Friedland. Vain efforts! Friedland was forced, and its streets covered with dead bodies.

" At this moment the centre, commanded by Marshal Lannes, was engaged. The effort which the enemy had made at the extremity of the right of the French, having failed, he wished to try a similar operation upon the centre. He was received as might be expected, by the brave divisions of Oudinot and Verdier, and the Marshals who commanded them

" The charges of cavalry and infantry could not retard the march of our columns: all the efforts of Russian bravery were useless. They could make no impression, but met death upon the points of our bayonets.

" Marshal Mortier, who all the day exhibited proofs of intrepidity and coolness in maintaining the left, then marched forward, and was supported by the fusiliers of the guard, commanded by General Savary. The cavalry, the infantry, the artillery, every corps distinguished itself.

" The imperial Guard, horse and foot, and two divisions of the reserve of the first corps, were not engaged. Victory was never doubtful for a moment. The field of battle is one of the most dreadful that can be seen. It is no exaggeration to estimate the number killed, on the part of the Russians, from fifteen to eighteen thousand men. On the part of the French, the loss does not exceed five hundred killed, and three thousand wounded. We have taken eighty pieces of cannon, and a great number of caissons. Several colours are in our hands. The Russians have had twenty-five generals killed, taken, and wounded. Their cavalry has suffered an immense loss.

" The carabineers and curiassiers, under General Nansouty, and the different divisions of dragoons have distinguished themselves. General Grouchy who commanded the cavalry of the left wing, has rendered important services. General Drouet, chief of the staff of Marshal Lannes corps; General Cohorn; Colonel Regnaud, of the 15th of the line; Colonel Lagonquerre, of the 60th of the line; Colonel Lamotte, of the 4th dragoons; and the General of Brigade Brun, are wounded. General Latour Maubourg is wounded in the hand. Colonel Desfourneaux, of the artillery, and Huten, Ches d'Escadron, first aid-de-camp to General Oudinot, are killed. Mouton and Lacoste, the emperor's aides-de-camp, are slighty wounded.

" Night did not prevent the pursuit of the enemy: he was followed till eleven o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the columns that were cut off endeavoured to pass the Alle, in several fordable places.

" On the following day, for the space of several leagues, we found caissons, cannon, and carriages lost in the river.

" The battle of Friedland is worthy to be compared with those of Marengo, Austerlitz, or Jena. The enemy was numerous, had a fine cavalry, and fought with courage.

" On the 15th, while the enemy was endeavouring to rally and retreat to the right bank of the Alle, the French army continued its manœuvres on the left bank, to cut the enemy off from Koningsberg.

" The heads of the columns arrived at Wehlau together; this town is situated at the confluence of the Alle and the Pregel.

" The emperor's head-quarters were at Paterswalde.

" On the 16th, at day-break, the enemy having destroyed all the bridges, availed himself of this obstacle to continue his retrogade movements towards Russia.

" At eight in the morning the emperor caused a bridge to be thrown over the Pregel, and the army was again in its positions.

" Almost all the enemy's magazines upon the Alle were burnt by him, or thrown into the water; we know, from what remains, the immense loss which has been sustained. In all the villages, where the Russians had magazines, they burnt them during their retreat. We found at Wehlau more than six thousand quintals of grain.

" The news of the victory of Friedland caused the enemy to abandon Koningsberg.

Marshal Soult entered that city, where we have found immense riches; several hundred thousand quintals of corn, upwards of twenty thousand wounded Russians and Prussians, all the warlike stores sent by the English for the Russians, and among other things, 160,000 muskets, not unpacked. Thus Providence has punished those who, instead of negociating with good faith to perfect the salutary work of peace, have made light of it, mistaking the calmness of the conqueror for weakness or impotence.

"The army here occupies the finest country imaginable. The borders of the Pregel are rich. In a short time, the magazines and cellars of Koningsberg and Dantzic will supply us with fresh means of health and abundance.

"The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves, the details of the achievements of each of the corps, exceed the limits of a bulletin. The staff is occupied in collecting the facts.

"The Prince of Neufchatel has given in particular proofs, in the battle of Friedland, of his zeal and talents. He was several times in the heat of the action, making useful dispositions.

"The enemy recommenced hostilities on the 5th. We may estimate the loss he has sustained in ten days, and in consequence of the succeeding operations, at 60,000 men, prisoners, killed, wounded, and disabled. He has lost a part of his artillery, almost all his ammunition, and all his magazines upon a line upwards of forty leagues in extent. The French armies have seldom obtained such great success with so little loss."

Eightieth Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

Tilsit, June 19.

During the time that the French army signalised themselves on the field of battle at Friedland the Grand Duke of Berg arrived before Konigsburgh, and took in flank the corps of the army commanded by General Lestocq. On the 13th Marshal Soult found at Creutzburgh the Prussian rear guard. The division of Milhaud's dragoons made a fine charge, defeated the Prussian cavalry, and took several pieces of cannon. On the 14th, the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Konigsburgh. About noon two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it. Six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men, who composed this troop, were taken. All the suburbs of Konigsburgh were razed. A considerable number of prisoners were made. The result of these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and fifteen pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th Marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Konigsburgh; but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau obliged the enemy to evacuate Konigsburgh, and this place fell into our hands. The stores found at Konigsburgh are immense. Two hundred large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect. A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire, advanced from Pillau, to form the siege of that place; and General Rapp has sent off, for Dantzic, a column, ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pillau, a battery which may shut the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard, render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th the emperor transferred his head quarters to the farm of Druckers, near Klein Schoren. On the 18th he advanced them to Szaisgirron; and on the 19th, at two in the afternoon, he entered Tilsit. The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, has followed the enemy the three last days, and did him much injury. The 5 h regiment of hussars distinguished itself. The Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in their different charges. We had a few killed and wounded; among the latter is the Chef d'Escadron Picton, aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Pregel, opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; the Cossack took his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved his presence of mind, snatched his lance from him, disarmed the Cossack, and pursued him. A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred for the first time near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We were sorry for those who give the preference to the ancient arms to those of the moderns; but nothing is more laughable than the effect of these arms against our muskets. Marshal Davoust, at the head of the 3d corps defiled by Labia, fell upon the enemy's rear guard, and made 2500 prisoners. Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterburgh, and there took 1000 wounded, and the enemy's magazines which were considerable. The woods, the villages, are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous. It has not more than 60 pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed, that the number exceeds a hundred and twenty.

Near Tilsit, propositions for an armistice was made by the Prussians to the Grand Duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian prince, Lieutenant-General Labanoff, passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour, with the Prince of Neufchatel. The enemy burned, in great haste the bridge of Tilsit, over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia; we are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen, opposite Tilsit, is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear-guard of the enemy of the right bank. Hostilities have already ceased. What remained to the King of Prussia is conquered: that unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between Niemen and Memel. The

greater part of his army, or rather of the division of his troops, are deserting, being unwilling to go to Russia. The emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit, with the King of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place in the utmost haste.

Eighty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Tilsit, June 22.

An armistice has been concluded upon the proposition of the Russian General. (Here follows the armistice.) The French Army occupies all the Thalweg of the Niemen, so that there only remains to the King of Brussia the town and territories of Memel.

Proclamation of the Emperor and King to the Grand Army.

Soldiers, on the 5th of June we were attacked in our cantonments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found, too late, that our repose was that of the Lion—he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one Friedland, in ten days campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, seven standards, killed, wounded, or took 60,000 Russians; carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals—Konigsberg, the 300 vessels that were there laden with all sorts of ammunition, 160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the Coronation —you celebrated this year, in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition.

Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me.—You will return to France covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.

Eighty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Tilsit, June 24.*

"The Marshal of the Palace Duroc went, on the 23d, to the head quarters of the Russian army on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratification of the armistice, which has been ratified by the Emperor Alexander.

"On the 24th, Prince Labanoff, having demanded an audience of the Emperor, was admitted on the same day at two in the afternoon; he remained a long time in the cabinet with his Majesty.

"General Kalkreuth is expected at the head quarters, to sign the armistice with the King of Prussia.

"On the 11th of June, at four o'clock in the morning, the Russians attacked Druezewo in great force. General Claperede sustained the enemy's fire. Marshal Massena rushed along the line, repulsed the enemy, and disconcerted their project. The 17th regiment of light infantry maintained its reputation—General Montbrun distinguished himself. A detachment of the 28th light infantry, and a piquet of the 25th dragoons, put the Cossacks to flight.

"All the enterprizes of the enemy against our posts on the 11th and 12th turned to their own confusion. It is already seen by the armistice, that the left wing of the French army supports itself on the Carisch Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, from whence our line extends itself towards Grodno; the right, commanded by Marshal Massena, reaches to the confines of Russia, between the sources of the Narew and the Bug.

"The head quarters are about to be removed to Koningsberg, where every day new discoveries are made of provisions, ammunition and other effects, belonging to the enemy.

"A position so formidable is the result of successes the most brilliant; and, while the enemy's army fled, routed, and almost destroyed, more than half the French army has not fired a musket."

Eighty-sixth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Tilsit, June 25, 1807.*

"This day, at one o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Berg, the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Bessiers, the Grand Marshal of the Palace Duroc, and the Grand Equerry Caulaincourt, embarked, on the banks of the Niemen, in a boat prepared for the purpose. They proceeded to the middle of the river, where General Lariboissiere, commanding the artillery of the guard, had caused a raft to be placed, and a pavilion erected upon it. Close by it was another raft and pavilion for their Majesties' suite. At the same moment the Emperor Alexander set out from the right bank, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, General Bennigsen, General Ouwaroff, Prince Labanoff, and his principal Aide de Camp Count Lieven.

"The two boats arrived at the same instant, and the two Emperors embraced each other as soon as they set foot on the raft.—They entered together the saloon which was prepared for them, and remained there during two hours. The conference having been concluded, the persons composing the suite of the two Emperors were introduced. The Emperor Alexander paid the handsomest compliments to the officers who accompanied the Emperor, who, on his part, had a long conversation with the Grand Duke Constantine and General Bennigsen.

"The conference having terminated, the two Emperors embarked each in his boat. It is supposed that the conference has had the happiest result. Shortly after, Prince Labanoff went to the French head quarters. An agreement has taken place, that one half of the town of Tilsit is to be rendered neutral. The apartments appointed there for the residence of the Emperor of Russia and his court, have been fixed upon. The Imperial Russian Guard will pass the river, and be

be quartered in that part of the city destined to that purpose.

"The vast number of persons belonging to each army, who flocked to both banks of the river to view this scene, rendered it more interesting, as the spectators were brave men, who came from the extremities of the world."

Armistice between France and Russia.

As his Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations; and have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice; their majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz: on the one part the Prince of Neufchatel, marshal of the empire, major-general in the grand army; and, on the other part, Lieutenant General Prince Labanoff Von Rostro, knight of the order of St Anne, grand cross; who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:—

Art. 1.—An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded and signed, in order to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2.—If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3.—The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art 4.—The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thalweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczyni, Surasx, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curizch Nehrung the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his majesty the emperor of Russia, shall name plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary power for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6.—Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7.—The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice, shall take place within forty eight hours, or sooner, if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.—Done at Tilsit, this 21st of June, 1807.

Peace has since been concluded and ratified between France and Russia and Prussia.

TURKEY.

The latter end of May was productive of important events to the Turkish empire. In March and April, the spirit of insurrection had shewn itself among the Janizaries belonging to the garrison of the Dardanelles, and in the camp of the Grand Vizier. In the afternoon of the 25th of May, the garrisons of the castles of the Dardanelles were in a state of tumult, on account of the European uniform, the new tactics, &c. Hali Aga, the Commandant of Madschiaburna, on the Asiatic shore, was murdered. Indsche Bey, Commandant of the entrance of the Black Sea, only escaped the same fate, by flight. The Reis Effendi happening to come to inspect that port just at the same time, the military immediately rose upon him as one of the introducers of the Nizam Geded. He endeavoured to save himself in a bark, by passing over to Bujukdere, but a hundred pistol shots laid him and his attendants dead. It seems that the rage of the Janizaries had been embittered against him by the recollection of a promise he made, to raise their pay, upon condition they would adopt the new discipline, and which promise he never performed.

Another circumstance increased the spirit of opposition; the Sultan had given notice that the Janizaries were no longer to attend him as usual to the mosques, but that this duty was to devolve upon the troops disciplined after the European manner. Thousands of Janizaries were now marching to Constantinople, and arrived in the suburb of Pera on the evening of the 28th. They swore to each other to conduct the revolution with the best order. Any person who should, in the least, injure either European or Frank, was to suffer death. One individual Janizary only met with his fate, for taking bread from a Greek (a baker) without paying for it. Behind the Janizaries' barracks, on the well known place called the Eimeldan, the Janizaries planted their colours, and took with them their camp kettles, an infallible signal of insurrection. For a time, the Sultan thought of defending himself, and troops, powder, and cannon, were brought to the Seraglio. Soon after, the Mufti, the Seimen Baschi, the Kaimiakan, and the two Kazcaskers of Romelia

and Natolia, joined the Janizaries. A council was held in form, and it was proposed, as a preliminary, to request the Grand Seignior to abolish the new discipline, by a fettwa from the Mufti. The Grand Seignior, however, thought he should be able to put a stop to the insurrection, before the step could be taken, in consequence of his sending the heads of Mahmud (the *ci-devant* Reis Effendi) Tersana Emin, Hagai Ibrahim, and the Kiaja Mehmesch Effendi to the Eimeldan. This measure failed completely, the Janizaries were more enraged than ever; they did not require the head of the universally esteemed Mahmud Effendi, but that of the Reis Effendi, then in the camp of the Grand Vizier.

The Janizaries continued to search every place for those ministers, who had promoted the adoption of the European discipline, and publicly avowed themselves as its patrons; namely, Fransits, Ibrahim, Jussuf Aga, Hadschi Ibrahim, and Achmet Bey, Captains of the Grand Seignior's guard, Hassan Aga, Achmet Effendi, and others, twelve in number, who were all taken, dragged to the Eimeldan, and there cut in pieces. At this juncture the Grand Seignior sent a Hatti Scheriff, a letter written in his own hand, in which he for ever abolished the Nizam Geded, and pronounced an execration upon it. But the Hatti Scheriff was not accepted; the deposition of the Grand Seignior was resolved upon. The whole force of the Janizaries now proceeded to the Seraglio. The Mufti and the Ullemas alone entered the Haram, while the rest of the Ministers, the Agas, the Janizaries, and the people, surrounded the palace.

Mustapha IV. born on the 7th of September, 1799, the eldest son of the Sultan Abdul Hamed, was elevated to the Turkish Throne. And according to ancient custom, Selim, the former Emperor, threw himself at the feet of Mustapha, kissed the border of his garment, and immediately repaired to that department in the Seraglio occupied by the Princes of the Ottoman blood who no longer reign. The solemn invitation to Mustapha, to ascend the throne, was made on the 29th of May, about one o'clock in the day, and on the 8d of June the ceremony of investing him with the Sabre of the Prophet took place. Mustapha has since shewn himself in public; on the same day he rode, accompanied by all his Ministers and Generals, to the Grand Mosque, or the ancient church of St. Sophia, there to perform his first devotions.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

Armistead Robert, Giggleswick, cotton spinner. (Wilson, Greville street

Atkins William Wynn, Alcester, grocer. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter House

Ayles Obadiah, Topsham, ship builder. (Druve and Co. New Inn

Anderson Joseph, Gracechurch street, paper hanger. (Batchelor and Co. serjeant's Inn.

Bell Joshua, Liverpool, auctioneer. (Windle, Bedford row

Brewer William, Cirencester, dealer and chapman. (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn

Blakemore Richard, Birmingham, taylor. (Egerton, Gray's Inn

Banks Anthony Collins, Plymouth Dock, druggist. (Bone and Co Plymouth Dock

Birks John and William Birks, Lane End, potters. (Leigh and Co. Bridge street

Bates Thomas Cheetham and Josiah Bates, of Halifax, Woolstaplers. (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn

Barnett Barnett, Sheppy yard, dealer and chapman. (Isaacs, George street

Birch Jeremiah, Creeting, St. Peter, butcher. (Redit and Foot, Cooke's court

Brushfield Thomas Vickars, Barking, glazier. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings

Bradshaw Thomas, St. Martin's-le Grand, shoemaker. (Briggs, Holborn court.

Crocker John, Southampton, ship chandler. (Superceded

Clinton Jonathon, Newport, skinner. (Binbo and Co. Lincoln's inn

Clennell John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, pin manufacturer. (Clayton and Co. Lincoln's inn.

Crighton Anthony, Drypool, fruiterer (Sykes and Co. New inn

Cotton James, Fieldgate street, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane

Carter Merritt, Zeals, linen draper. (Bleasdale and Co. New inn

Crocker John, Gosport, grocer. (Hatten, Dean street

Cleft Thomas, Westbury, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton Garden

Chambers William, Carlisle, draper. (Clennell, Staples inn

Cooper William, Chick St. Osyth, merchant. (Lee, Three Crown court

Chambers Thomas, Wigton, shopkeeper. (Wardsworth Staple's inn

Dawson John, Donnington, merchant. (Lodington and Co. Temple

Fern Richard Spencer, Cannon street, drysalter. Sherwood, Cushion court

Govus Thomas, Kingston, woollen manufacturer. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn

Hosking Roger Bidlake and John Hosking the younger, St. Brent, yarn makers (Anstice, Temple

Hanson Joseph Hinsgreen, and Thomas Hanson, of Barlie, innkeepers. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street

Hall Gervas, Bow street, liquor merchant. (Dougall and Co. Lincoln's inn

Hollin's Francis, Ashbourne, mercer. (Barber and Co. Fetter lane

Heseltine Thomas and William Lee, Bridgenorth, grocers. (Bolton and Co. Lawrence, Poultney hill

Hetherington John, Rickergate, innkeeper. (Hodgson and Co Clement's inn

Herbert Thomas Arundel-street, merchant. (Hancock, Basinghall street

Holland John, Nottingham, butcher. (Rigge and Co. Cary street

Hand Charles, and Charles Berington, Ewood, calico printers. (Wilson, Greville street

Jennings Thomas, Lunhill row, ship owner. (Noy, Mincing lane

Jacob John, Stratford, miller. (Noy, Mincing lane

Johnson James Liverpool, pawnbroker. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Kent Elizabeth, Bicester, draper. (Tilson, Chapter house

Kennett William, Snow hill, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane

Keckwick Joseph, East Ham, dealer and Chapman. (Superceded

Kelland William, Exeter, currier. (Yeates, Temple

Maillieu Jonathan, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Edge, Manchester

Mills Brook, Little Newport street, haberdasher. (Tucker, Staple's inn

Machin William, Newington-Causeway, scavenger. (Sherwood, Canterbury square

Maine Edward, St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Blakelock, Temple

M'Nish,

M'Nish and David Lythgoe, Wigan, merchants. (Superceded
M'Donald William, York street, boot maker. Blackstock, St. Mildred's court
Osborne Charles, Arnold, builder. (Blakelock, Temple
Porter Richard, St. Alban's, shopkeeper. (Hogarth, Staple's inn
Parsons, Thomas, Bath, breeches maker. (Morton, Furnival's inn
Partington John, the younger, of Garratt, dyer. (Jackson, Hare court
Stoneham James, Bristol, tavern-keeper. (Adlington Bedford-row
Sinclair James, Execution dock, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane
Skurray John George, St. Swithin's lane, broker. (Kearsay, Bishopgate street
Soper John and Walter Soper, Buckfastleigh, yarn manufacturers. (Drew and Co. New inn.
Slee John, Horsley-down, hosier. (Thomas, Fencourt
Thurston Samuel, Ipswich, malster. (Taylor Southampton buildings
Tucker Thomas, Newton Abbot, innholder. (Austice, Temple
Turner John, Salford, rope-maker. (Hurd, Temple
Williams Mary, Milk-street, victualler. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row
Waghorn Thomas, Romford, taylor. (Dawes, Angel-court
Windett James, the younger, Norwich, grocer. (Windus and Co. Chancery lane
Williamson Joseph, Queen street, flour factor. Keys, Somers town
Woodroffe John, Ufford, miller. (Wood, Woodbridge,

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Armitage Richard, Vigo lane, ironmongers, July 29
Barnes John, Truro, linen draper, July 13
Bilby William, Kings street carpenter, July 11
Bardley Francis, Scarborough, ship owner, July 25
Brooks Meesiter, Mannesbury, mercer, August 18 final
Burnt John and Robert Schollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors, July 25
Butler William, Weldon linen draper, August 29
Brown Robert East smithfield, grocer, August 22
Bloxham William, New road, cooper, August 11
Bindham Henry, Thornbury, bacon factor, August 10
Benson John, John Dennison, and Joseph Robinson, Bolton calico printers, August 19
Bucton William, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, August 11, final
Cunninghame William, Great Prescott street, wine merchant, July 7
Colville John, Cheapside, linen draper, July 21
Clarkson John, Thomas Clarkson, and Christopher Clarkson, Bedale, linen manufacturers July 27, final
Collins Letitia, Ann Jones and Elizabeth Kerney, New Bond sreet, milliners, July 25
Chiswell Stephen Newton, Wareham, shop-keeper, August 4
Cherry John, St. John street, cabinet maker, July 29
Cropper Richard, Wigan, timber merchant, August 5 final
Chapman Phillip, and Thomas Hopkin, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocers, August 4, final
Curtis John Fletcher, Minories, linen draper, August 25
Dugdale Philip, Portsea, pork butcher, July 20 final

Ditchfield James, Newgate street, victualler, July 11
Donnall William, Stockport, grocer, July 17 final
Dewdney Benjamin, the elder, Linkneld street, horse dealer, July 18
Dunlope James, St. Mary Axe, merchant November 14
Dudall John, Over Norton, carrier, July 7
Edwards John, East Stonehouse draper, July 23
Eastham Edward, Wigan, calico manufacturer, August 1
Frowd Joseph, Windsor, upholsterer, July 11 final
Field George, Bath, hatter, July 20
Farr Richard, Wootton, timber merchant July 27
Fox Hudson, Kingston-upon-Hull watchmaker, July 28
Foster Jonas, Hallas-bridge mill and Abraham Foster, Doe Park, cotton twist spinners, August 5, final
Frankland Francis, Cheapside, warehouseman, August 4
Folds Jeffery, Inghey, cotton manufacturer, July 31, final
Freeman, Samuel, Old Compton street, carpenter, July 29
Frye George, Red Lyon street, merchant, August 4
Fletcher Samuel, Great Russel street, china man, August 22
Fletcher George, Worksopp, dealer and chapman, September 5
Grove William, Poultry, haberdasher, July 11
Gord Ralph, New Sarum, linen draper, July 21 final
Goddard Nathan, Kingston-upon-Thames, shopkeeper, August 8 final
Gardiner Henry, Thames street, seedsman, July 29 final
Godyer Thomas, Market street, grocer, August 11
Hamilton Robert, Stalbridge, linen draper July 11
Harris Thomas, Oxford street, mattress maker July 18
Hayden Lawrence, Cheltenham, linen draper, July 18
Hudson William, Whaley, inn keeper, July 27
Harding William Stephen and James Barton Harding, Gosport, booksellers, July 22
Hemming John, Worcester, whitesmith, August 3
Hamilton Archibald, and David Haliburton, Oxford street, linen drapers, July 21
Haywood Henry, Ramsgate, butcher, August 11
Hammond Robert Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, July 24
Hart William, Lothbury, factor, November, 7
Harrison George Kingston, malster, August 4
Hobbs Samuel, Bath grocer August 11
Halbert Alice, and George Halbert, Newcastle upon Tyne, drapers September 15
Halbert John, Potts Halbert, Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchant, August 29
Hawell, William, Neath, shopkeeper, August 10
Jones Humphrey Richard, Type street, confectioner, July 11
Joyce William, and William batchelor, Bristol, silversmiths July 14, final
Ireland Samuel, St. Clements Danes merchant, July 11
Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger, October 31, final
Kent John, the younger, Southwick, builder, July 20, final
Knox George, and John Hay, Kingston upon-Hull, merchants, July 24
Kay Frederic, Stanhope street goldsmith, July 21
Leige Philip, Charles street, merchant July 25
Lewis John, the younger, Spilsby, linen draper July 15, final
Lindo Isaac, Great St. Helen's, merchant, August 8
Luckhurst Thomas, Canterbury taylor July 29
Lardner John, Oxford street, ironmonger, August 4, final
Lawton John, Liverpool, bootmaker, August 4, final
Lewis Richard, Cosford St. Peter, shopkeeper August 8
Maitland David, Wigan Walter Campbell of London, and William Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers, August 4, final
Manby William, Strand, oilman, July 28
Maddocks Richard Ellesmere, grocer August 4
Mills John, Brook Green, linen draper, August 4, final
Mitchell Thomas, Lawrence Poulteney hill, merchant, August 4
Morrison Eneas, Rimcorn brewer, August 18
Normington Thomas, saffron Waldron, innkeeper, August 18
Oliphant John, Fleet street, taylor, July 11
Ogden Ralph, Bottany, cotton spinner, August 18
Owen Robert and William Wandle, Houndsditch, coppersmiths, July 25, final
Pearson John, Portsea, clothier July 11
Phillips William, Maidstone taylor, July 18
Phillips William, Rochester taylor, July 18
Parsons Thomas, Marchmont place, builder, July 25
Prettyman William, Great Tower street, cooper, July 21
Palmer John, Thavies inn, money scrivener September 29, final
Turbuck William, Gloucester, linen draper August 15
Price James, Sun street, timber merchant, August 4
Prior Robert, Gloucester street, grocer, August 22, final
Palmer Robert, Carleton rode, miller, August 7
Pullen William Henry, Dartmouth, spirit dealer, August 18
Potter George, Charing cross, hare dasher August 8, final
Ramsey William, Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet maker, July 11
Robinson George, and John Robinson, Paternoster row, July 11
Richmond James South Shields, merchant, August 10
Sanderson John, St. James street, goldsmith July 11
Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, July 14, final
Squire Humphrey Exeter, ironmonger, July 25
Smith James Charles, Bowling Green lane, victualler, July 25
Scurry Francis, Kent road, coal dealer, August 4
Skegg Francis, Davies street, oilman, August 1, final
Simpson William Clements lane, merchant July 29
Smith John Woolwich, hawker, August 22, final
Shaw Thomas, Chelmsford, china man, July 29
Stone William, High street, hop merchant, July 28
Schneider John Henry Bow lane, merchant, August 22
Score George, Andover, victualler, August 8, final
Stephens Joseph, and John Carter, Bread street, warehousemen, August 8
Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, August 29
Tremlett John, Exeter, draper, July 17, final
Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary, July 18
Troycross Charles, Thavies inn, money scrivener, July 4
Tulford Richard Robert William, and Benjamin Hambury, Great Russel street, shoemakers, July 25
Towesland Samuel Chelsea, rectiner, August 22, final
Thomas Thomas Dorian, Portsea, stationer, August 12, final
Tanner George, Bristol, hardwareman, August 20 final
Tilis Thomas, Wymondham, cordwainer, August 15
Whitcombe Mark Anthony, Gosport, common brewer, July 20
Webb William, Westminster Bridge road, coal merchant, June 30
Waddington Samuel Ferrand, Southwark, hop merchant, July 21
White August, Aldermanbury, factor July 18
Webb James, Manchester, merchant, July 20, final
Westlake Robert grocer, August 4
Webb John, Plymouth, tinman, July 24
Wrigg, William, Manchester, liquor merchant, September 29
Warner John, Elendon, shopkeeper, July 11
Webb Samuel, Melksham, carpenter, August 27
Yeates Jonas, Clecheaton, shopkeeper, August 26, final
Younghusband William, Colchester, draper, August 8
Yeates samuel, Wood street, merchant, July 25
York Thomas, Devonshire street, merchant August 8

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT a Common Hall, held on Midsummer Day, at Guildhall, several aldermen and gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, when Richard Phillips, esq. of New Bridge Street, and Christopher Smith, esq. of Queen Street, were declared to be duly elected for the Year ensuing.

At the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture this sessions, the two gold medals were delivered by the president to the Bishop of Landaff and Asaph, and Mr. Curwen; to the former for his extensive plantations in Westmoreland, and to the latter for a Memoir on the best mode of feeding horses on potatoes and other green food.

Statement of the quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the twelve principal houses,

Meux	170,879	Combe	80,273
Barclay	166,600	Goodwyn	72,580
Hanbury	135,972	Elliott	47,388
Brown&Parry	125,654	Clowes	38,554
Whitbread	104,251	J. Calvert	37,033
F. Calvert	83,004	Harford	33,283

The quantity of Table Beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London from July 5, 1806, to July 5, 1807.

Kirkman	23,354	Cowell	11,515
Charrington	22,184	Cape	11,463
Edmonds	19,474	Sandall	9,798
Sawford	15,818	Hale	9,098
Paullaine	15,300	Stretton	8,161
Satchell	11,665	Eves	8,042

MARRIED.

Mr. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis W., esq. Royal Academician.

Henry Drummond, esq. of the Grange, Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kinnoul.

By special licence, Francis Joddrell, esq. of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir William L. bart.

George Hay Dawkins, esq. to the Hon Sophia Maude, sister of the late Viscount Hawarden.

Captain Cooke, to Miss Mellish, sister of W. H. Mellish, esq of Blythe, Notts.

John Quantock, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Bettesworth, of Carhais, in Cornwall.

Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jane Baily, of Peckham.

By special licence, Richard Neave, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third son of Sir Richard N. bart. to Miss Irvine, only daughter of the late Alexander I. esq.

By special licence, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Fulk Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, the only daughter of Richard H. esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.

At St. Clement's, Richard Dayrell, esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, to Miss Dax, daughter of John D. esq. of Carey street.

W. F. Norton, esq. to Miss Ursula Launder, co-heiress of the late Cornelius L. esq. of Nottingham.

At Hendon, the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Southminster, Essex, to Miss Ryder, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Hendon.

William Sprakeling, esq. of Frith-street, surgeon, to Mrs. Carisbrook, daughter of Major Brooke, and niece of the late Sir William Fawcett, bart.

Henry Clements, esq. of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Mrs. O'Brien, of Brighton.

The Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of archdeacon H., to Miss Farquhar, daughter of sir Walter F. bart.

C. Shard, esq. of Lovell's-hill, Berks, to Miss Sarah Stone, only child of the Rev. Edward S. rector of Horsenden, Bucks.

By special licence, the Hon. Lindsey Meyrick Burrell, second son of lord Gurydir, to Miss Frances Daniel, youngest daughter of the late James D. esq.

At Stanwell, the Rev. Thomas Charles May, of Breamore, Hants, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of Sir William G. bart.

At St. Margaret's Westminster, Stephenson Kitching, esq of Needham, Suffolk, to Miss Redingfield, of Needham Market.

By special licence, Lord St. John of Fletso, to Miss Rouse Broughton, eldest daughter of Sir Charles W. Rouse Broughton, bart of Rouse Leven, Worcestershire.

At Walthamstow, Arthur Howe, Holdsworth, esq. M. P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catharine Henrietta Eastabrooke, only daughter of the late John E. esq. of Store, Devon.

Richard Boque, esq. captain in the royal horse artillery, to Miss Hanson, daughter of John H. of Russel-square.

Captain White, of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Steele, late of Barbadoes.

The Rev. Joseph Wells, D.D. of Heavensfield Lodge, Bucks, to Miss Cholwich, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Oidston, Devon.

At Battersea, Thomas Smith, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Benwell, of Battersea.

At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, the Duke of Newcastle, to Miss Munday, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Miller M., esq. with a fortune of 190,000*l.*, and an estate of 12,000*l.* a year. The marriage ceremony was performed by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury.

DIED.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, *Sir Robert Jefferson, knt.* late one of the judges of the island of Antigua.

In Dean's court, Doctor's Commons, aged 87, *Isaac Gervaise, esq.*

At Hampstead, *Timothy Lane, esq.* F.R.S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73.

At Fitzroy Farm, *the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Southampton.*

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Hodsoll*, widow of the late Edward H. esq. Strand, banker, and also of St. Mary Crays Kent.

In Bedford-square, *John Cooke, esq.*

At

At Kensington, aged 64, *William Wheatley*, *esq.* of Lesney House, Kent, and a deputy lieutenant of the said county.

In Wimpole-street, aged 59, *John Hillersdon*, *esq.*

Mr. Thomas Tappen, aged 28, surgeon in the royal navy.

At Hayes, *Mrs. Kerby*, wife of Mr. James K. bookseller of Oxford-street

In Dover street, the *Hon Miss Thelluson*, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.

At Wake's Hotel, *Lieut. Col. Wheat*, of Barton House, Somersetshire.

John Jackson, esq, F.A.S.

At Highgate, *Thomas Rodwell, esq.*

In James street, Buckingham Gate, *Mrs. Henrietta Shard.*

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Elizabeth Denton*, relict of Albert D. esq. late of Lynn Regis.

In Bloomsbury, of a paralytic attack, *George Saville Carey*, the well known lecturer; he had been announced for an exhibition on the evening he died.

At Kentish town, *Mrs. Pearce*, wife of Mr. George P.

In Milman-street, *John Short, esq.* of Adlington, Lincolnshire.

Mrs. Knyvett, wife of Charles K. esq. of Park lane, and of Sunning, Berks.

On board the Canopus of 74 guns, off the coast of Egypt, of an inflammation in his bowels, *Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, bart.* K.P. and K.M.T. *(An Account of the Life of this gallant officer will be given in our next.)*

In Great Surry street, *Abraham Mulcaster*, *esq.* formerly of the island of St. Vincent.

At Islington, aged 78, *Mrs. Ann Toller*, widow of the late Rev. Thomas T.

In Ely Place, aged 71, *Mr. Johnson, sen.*

On Ludgate Hill, aged 80, *Mr. Quintin Kay.*

Suddenly, in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, *Mr. John Burton*, sheriff's officer. He was upwards of twenty stone weight.

In Gloucester street, Queen's square, *Miss Lashley*, daughter of Thomas L. esq.

George Atwood, esq. M.A. & F.R.S. aged 62. He was educated at Westminster School, and was for some time Tutor, and many years Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was highly distinguished for Mathematical Science. In 1784, he published in one volume, octavo, "A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion, and Rotation of Bodies, with a Description of Original Experiments relative to the Subject." A work, whose clearness of arrangement and extent of utility toward affording the student a just understanding of the various distinctions of motion, which occur in the material world, can only be excelled by the exquisite elegance of operation and application, which pervades every proposition. In this volume are contained a Plate of, and a description of Experiments made with a singularly useful Machine, invented by himself, for demonstrating the Theories respecting the Rectilinear Motion of Bodies, which are acted upon by constant forces. At the same time Mr. Atwood published, "An Analysis of a Course of Lectures, on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, read in the University of Cambridge;" a work no less a master-piece in its kind, than the preceding. The *Curiosâ felicitas* of Expression, which in every sentence of Explanation, as well as in every Mathematical Operation and Conclusion, so singularly adorns the pages of Mr. Atwood, renders the Study of his propositions particularly grateful to the abstruse Enquirer; and cannot but make him frequently regret that those celebrated supporters of Mathematical Science, *Simpson* and *Emerson*, have not been more solicitous to cheer and lighten labours of their followers, by a more patient attention to those secondary and artificial excellencies of their subjects, to be attained only by frequent and leisurely reconsideration, elegance of operation, and perspicuity of arrangement. *Mr. Pitt* having been one of the auditors of *Mr. Atwood*, during his Lectures at Cambridge, was induced to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, and finding that his talents would be eminently useful to the public, bestowed upon him in the beginning of the year 1784, a Sinecure Office, which is extinguished at his decease, that he might be enabled to devote a large portion of his time to Financial calculations, in which Mr. Pitt employed him, to his own entire satisfaction, and to the great advantage of the revenue. The high opinion Mr. Pitt entertained of him, and the confidence he reposed in him were strengthened by experience, and Mr. Atwood's labours were continued with the most zealous perseverance, until his declining state of health rendered him incapable of severe application.

At his house in Old Broad-street, *William Hamilton*, M.D. one of the Physicians to the London Hospital. *(Further particulars will be given in our next.)*

At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 62, *Noel Desenfans*, esq. He was born and received his education in France, and was a fellow-student with *M. De Calonne*, between whom and himself a friendship began very early in life. He was profoundly acquainted with mankind, but his knowledge of the human heart did not produce the least tendency towards a misanthropic spirit. On the contrary, he was always active in the cause of humanity; ready to patronize unfriended genius, and mitigate distress. It was not necessary to make any particular appeal to his benevolence, whenever there was an opportunity for him to promote the happiness, or relieve the wants of his fellow-creatures. Upon all such occasions he went silently and immediately in pursuit of his object, and the first proof of his liberality generally was found in the grateful acknowledgments of those whom he assisted. His taste for the Fine Arts, has long raised his name in the estimation of all good judges. Painting was the favourite object of his attention, but he did not consider that, or its kindred arts, merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius, he beheld in them the sources

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT a Common Hall, held on Midsummer Day, at Guildhall, several aldermen and gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, when Richard Phillips, esq of New Bridge Street, and Christopher Smith, esq of Queen Street, were declared to be duly elected for the Year ensuing.

At the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture this sessions, the two gold medals were delivered by the president to the Bishop of Landaff and Asaph, and Mr. Curwen; to the former for his extensive plantations in Westmoreland, and to the latter for a Memoir on the best mode of feeding horses on potatoes and other green food.

Statement of the quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the twelve principal houses,

Meux	170,879	Combe	80,273
Barclay	166,600	Goodwyn	72,580
Hanbury	135,972	Elliott	47,388
Brown&Parry	125,654	Clowes	38,554
Whitbread	104,251	J. Calvert	37,033
F. Calvert	83,004	Harford	33,283

The quantity of Table Beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London from July 5, 1806, to July 5, 1807.

Kirkman	23,354	Cowell	11,515
Charrington	22,184	Cape	11,463
Edmonds	19,474	Sandall	9,798
Sawford	15,818	Hale	9,098
Paullaine	15,300	Stretton	8,161
Satchell	11,665	Eves	8,042

MARRIED.

Mr. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis W., esq. Royal Academician.

Henry Drummond, esq. of the Grange, Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kinnoul.

By special licence, Francis Joddrell, esq of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir William L. bart.

George Hay Dawkins, esq. to the Hon Sophia Maude, sister of the late Viscount Hawarden.

Captain Cooke, to Miss Mellish, sister of W. H. Mellish, esq of Blythe, Notts.

John Quantock, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Bettesworth, of Carhais, in Cornwall.

Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jane Baily, of Peckham.

By special licence, Richard Neave, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third son of Sir Richard N. bart. to Miss Irvine, only daughter of the late Alexander I. esq.

By special licence, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Fulk Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, the only daughter of Richard H. esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.

At St. Clement's, Richard Dayrell, esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, to Miss Dax, daughter of John D esq. of Carey street.

W. F. Norton, esq. to Miss Ursula Launder, co-heiress of the late Cornelius L. esq. of Nottingham.

At Hendon, the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Southminster, Essex, to Miss Ryder, daughter of Thomas R. esq of Hendon.

William Sprakeling, esq. of Frith-street, surgeon, to Mrs Carisbrook, daughter of Major Brooke, and niece of the late Sir William Fawcett, bart.

Henry Clements, esq. of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Mrs. O'Brien, of Brighton.

The Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of archdeacon H., to Miss Farquhar, daughter of sir Walter F. bart.

C. Shard, esq. of Lovell's-hill, Berks, to Miss Sarah Stone, only child of the Rev. Edward S. rector of Horsenden, Bucks.

By special licence, the Hon. Lindsey Meyrick Burrell, second son of lord Gwydir, to Miss Frances Daniel, youngest daughter of the late James D. esq.

At Stanwell, the Rev. Thomas Charles May, of Breamore, Hants, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of Sir William G. bart.

At St. Margaret's Westminster, Stephenson Kitching, esq of Needham, Suffolk, to Miss Redingfield, of Needham Market.

By special licence, Lord St. John of Fletso, to Miss Rouse Broughton, eldest daughter of Sir Charles W. Rouse Broughton, bart of Rouse Leven, Worcestershire.

At Walthamstow, Arthur Howe, Holdsworth, esq. M. P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catharine Henrietta Eastabrooke, only daughter of the late John E. esq. of Store, Devon.

Richard Roque, esq. captain in the royal horse artillery, to Miss Hanson, daughter of John H. of Russel-square.

Captain White, of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Steele, late of Barbadoes.

The Rev. Joseph Wells, P.D. of Heavensfield Lodge, Bucks, to Miss Cholwich, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Oidston, Devon.

At Battersea, Thomas Smith, esq of Nottingham, to Miss Benwell, of Battersea.

At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, the Duke of Newcastle, to Miss Munday, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Miller M., esq. with a fortune of 190,000*l.*, and an estate of 12,000*l.* a year. The marriage ceremony was performed by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury.

DIED.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, *Sir Robert Jefferson, knt.* late one of the judges of the island of Antigua.

In Dean's court, Doctor's Commons, aged 87, *Isaac Gervaise, esq.*

At Hampstead, *Timothy Lane, esq.* F.R.S. of Hart street, Bloomsbury, aged 73.

At Fitzroy Farm, *the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Southampton.*

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Hodsoll*, widow of the late Edward H. esq. Strand, banker, and also of St. Mary Crays Kent.

In Bedford-square, *John Cooke, esq.*

At

At Kensington, aged 64, *William Wheatley*, esq. of Lesney House, Kent, and a deputy lieutenant of the said county.

In Wimpole-street, aged 59, *John Hillersdon, esq.*

Mr. Thomas Tappen, aged 28, surgeon in the royal navy.

At Hayes, *Mrs. Kerby*, wife of Mr. James K. bookseller of Oxford-street

In Dover street, the *Hon Miss Thelluson*, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.

At Wake's Hotel, *Lieut. Col. Wheat*, of Barton House, Somersetshire.

John Jackson, esq, F.A.S.

At Highgate, *Thomas Rodwell, esq.*

In James street, Buckingham Gate, *Mrs. Henrietta Shard.*

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Elizabeth Denton*, relict of Albert D. esq. late of Lynn Regis.

In Bloomsbury, of a paralytic attack, *George Saville Carey*, the well known lecturer; he had been announced for an exhibition on the evening he died.

At Kentish town, *Mrs. Pearce*, wife of Mr. George P.

In Milman-street, *John Short, esq.* of Adlington, Lincolnshire.

Mrs. Knyvett, wife of Charles K. esq. of Park lane, and of Sunning, Berks.

On board the Canopus of 74 guns, off the coast of Egypt, of an inflammation in his bowels, *Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, bart.* K.P. and K.M.T. *(An Account of the Life of this gallant officer will be given in our next.)*

In Great Surry street, *Abraham Mulcaster*, esq. formerly of the island of St. Vincent.

At Islington, aged 78, *Mrs. Ann Toller*, widow of the late Rev. Thomas T.

In Ely Place, aged 71, *Mr. Johnson, sen.*

On Ludgate Hill, aged 80, *Mr. Quintin Kay.*

Suddenly, in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, *Mr. John Burton*, sheriff's officer. He was upwards of twenty stone weight.

In Gloucester street, Queen's square, *Miss Lashley*, daughter of Thomas L esq.

George Atwood, esq. M.A. & F.R.S. aged 62. He was educated at Westminster School, and was for some time Tutor, and many years Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was highly distinguished for Mathematical Science. In 1784, he published in one volume, octavo, "A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion, and Rotation of Bodies, with a Description of Original Experiments relative to the Subject." A work, whose clearness of arrangement and extent of utility toward affording the student a just understanding of the various distinctions of motion, which occur in the material world, can only be excelled by the exquisite elegance of operation and application, which pervades every proposition In this volume are contained a Plate of, and a description of Experiments made with a singularly useful Machine, invented by himself, for demonstrating the Theories respecting the Rectilinear Motion of Bodies, which are acted upon by constant forces. At the same time Mr. Atwood published, "An Analysis of a Course of Lectures, on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, read in the University of Cambridge;" a work no less a master-piece in its kind, than the preceding The *Curiosâ felicitas* of Expression, which in every sentence of Explanation, as well as in every Mathematical Operation and Conclusion, so singularly adorns the pages of Mr Atwood, renders the Study of his propositions particularly grateful to the abstruse Enquirer; and cannot but make him frequently regret that those celebrated supporters of Mathematical Science, *Simpson* and *Emerson*, have not been more solicitous to cheer and lighten labours of their followers, by a more patient attention to those secondary and artificial excellencies of their subjects, to be attained only by frequent and leisurely reconsideration, elegance of operation, and perspicuity of arrangement. *Mr. Pitt* having been one of the auditors of *Mr. Atwood*, during his Lectures at Cambridge, was induced to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, and finding that his talents would be eminently useful to the public, bestowed upon him in the beginning of the year 1784, a Sinecure Office, which is extinguished at his decease, that he might be enabled to devote a large portion of his time to Financial calculations, in which Mr. Pitt employed him, to his own entire satisfaction, and to the great advantage of the revenue. The high opinion Mr. Pitt entertained of him, and the confidence he reposed in him were strengthened by experience, and Mr. Atwood's labours were continued with the most zealous perseverance, until his declining state of health rendered him incapable of severe application.

At his house in Old Broad-street, *William Hamilton*, M D. one of the Physicians to the London Hospital. *(Further particulars will be given in our next.)*

At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 62, *Noel Desenfans*, esq He was born and received his education in France, and was a fellow-student with *M. De Calonne*, between whom and himself a friendship began very early in life. He was profoundly acquainted with mankind, but his knowledge of the human heart did not produce the least tendency towards a misanthropic spirit On the contrary, he was always active in the cause of humanity; ready to patronize unfriended genius, and mitigate distress. It was not necessary to make any particular appeal to his benevolence, whenever there was an opportunity for him to promote the happiness, or relieve the wants of his fellow-creatures Upon all such occasions he went silently and immediately in pursuit of his object, and the first proof of his liberality generally was found in the grateful acknowledgments of those whom he assisted. His taste for the Fine Arts, has long raised his name in the estimation of all good judges. Painting was the favourite object of his attention, but he did not consider that, or its kindred arts, merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius, he beheld in them the

sources

sources of national opulence and honour, affording scope for still higher purposes, by elevating the human character, illustrating the truths of religion, promoting the interests of morality, and conferring the most gratifying recompense on those who dedicate their powers to the improvement, happiness, and security of civilized life. In the year 1799, Mr Desenfan's published a short work, in which he presented a plan for advancing the British Arts, by the establishment of a National Gallery, in order to give encouragement to rising talents. According to this pla , the Gallery was to contain Portraits of all who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, as well as representations of the atchievements in which their heroism might be signalized. The plan altogether is the work of a mind animated by the most enlightened and capacious designs, and was formed upon such principles, that while it was intended for the national honour, it might have been accomplished without any burthen upon the public. The only ground of complaint that has ever been alledged against Mr. Desenfans, implied, that in his partiality to the ancient masters, he overlooked living merit. This complaint, however, could never have arisen if his character and conduct had been properly known. The truth is, that in the work alluded to, Mr. Desenfans speaks very highly of the merit of English Artists, and declares that, "this country now possesses the first Painters and the best Engravers." But his respect for British talents was not manifested only in complimentary language, for notwithstanding the vast sums which he must have devoted to the collection of Pictures which he has left, and which, for its extent, is one of the most valuable in Europe; it can be proved that he absolutely expended nine thousand five hundred pounds in the patronage of British Artists. In the year 1802, Mr. Desenfans published a descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures, which he was commissioned to purchase for the late amiable and unfortunate King of Poland, who had honoured him with the appointment of Consul General of Poland in Great Britain. This Collection was chosen with great taste and judgment, and consisted of admirable works, from all the different schools of most celebrity. The Catalogue is not only a just and candid account of the merits of the respective works, but besides all its instructive comments and sagacious reflections is rendered very entertaining by Anecdotes of the several Masters, historical Notices, ingenious Strokes of Humour, strong Marks of good Sense, and unaffected Piety. In private life, Mr. Desenfans was distinguished for a liberal hospitality, firm friendship, and affable and courteous manners, the natural result of an excellect heart and an expansive mind.

[*Further account of Charles Dilly, esq whose death was announced at p. 604 of vol. 23.* He was born May 22, 1739, at Southil, in Bedfordshire; where his family were of some consequence in the higher ranks of old English yeomen; and for which county his eldest brother, John Dilly, esq (who cultivated the paternal inheritance at Southill) served the office of high sheriff in 1783. Edward Dilly, the next brother, was a bookseller of eminence in the Poultry, particularly in the line of American exportation; and in the writings of the old School of Presbyterianism, Doddridge, Watts, &c. Mr. Edward Dilly was an enthusiastic admirer of the politics (if not the personal charms) of Catharine Macaulay, whose publications he regularly ushered into the world; and may truly be said to have been a general and a generous patron. He was a man of great pleasantry of manners; and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally talked himself to death. By this event which happened May 11, 1779, Charles Dilly became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application which in this great commercial Metropolis almost invariably leads to opulence. In 1782, on a vacancy of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown; but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr. Boydell. That of sheriff he escaped on the plea of nonconformity. With the fortunes of Edward, Charles inherited also some of his good qualities. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles, but with a more sparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent; and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of whig and tory. Here high-church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. After a life of uninterrupted care of more than forty years, Mr. Dilly on a sudden relinquished business; but the transition was too abrupt. He found himself a solitary being; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of his compting-house and *very pleasant rooms* in the Poultry; and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion alarm to his friends. A few weeks before his death he gave 100l to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent institution he has added 200l. more by his last will; with the like sum to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small debts. He has given 100l. to the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Blind; 100l. to the Society for the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb; and 100l. to the Dispensary in Red Lion street. The remainder of his fortune, amounting to nearly 80,000l. he left among various friends. For the last twelvemonth he had been evidently declining in health. He had lately recovered so far as to undertake a journey to Ramsgate, where he arrived on Saturday, the 2d of May; and was on Sunday evening attacked by an oppression of breath, which carried him off on the following morning.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a reſpectable meeting of the Tyne-Side Agricultural Society, lately held at Ovingham, the following prizes were adjudged:—for the beſt tup more than one ſhear, to Mr. Wm. Dowkin, of Sandhoe, five guineas; for the beſt ſhearing tup, to the ſame gentleman, five guineas; and for the beſt pen of gimmers, to Mr. William Jobling, of Styford, five guineas.

Married] At Biſhopwearmouth, Robert Surtees, eſq. of Mainsforth, to Miſs Ann Robinſon, daughter of Ralph R. eſq. of Middle Hendon.

At Stockton, William Gray, eſq. to Joanna, only daughter of the late William Scourfield, eſq. of Coatham Mandeville.

At Newcaſtle, Captain Bainbridge, of Dent's-hole, to Miſs Margaret Kell, of Acomb.—George Townſhend Fox, eſq. to Miſs Croſton.

At St. Andrew Auckland, Peter Shield, eſq. of Tynemouth-place, to Miſs Harriet Spencer, youngeſt daughter of the late Ralph S. eſq.

Died] At Gateſhead, Mr. John Embleton, attorney, 19; a youth whoſe ſuperiority of talents, and extenſive knowledge, would probably have raiſed him to conſiderable eminence in his profeſſion.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. William Royal, ſhip-owner.—Mr. Thomas Cannaway, 71.—Mr. William Telfer.—Mr. John Walton, 25.—Mr. George Codling, ſon of Captain C. 18.—Mr. John Bateman, formerly of Appleby, 72.—Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. Thomas A.—Mrs. Heugh, wife of Captain H.—Mrs. Iſmay.

At Durham, Mrs. Brown, 72.—Mrs. Summers, 98.—Mrs. Featonby, 72.—Mr. Peter Burrell, 69.—John Potts, eſq. ſurgeon, and one of the aldermen of the city, 78. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1787 and 1798.

At Blyth, Mrs. Huntley, midwife, 87.

At Berwick, Mrs. Muir, wife of Mr. M. ſchoolmaſter, 28.—Mrs. Eamer, wife of Lieutenant E. of the 9th veteran battalion.—Mr. John Brown, 80.—Mr. Alexander Neal, 79.—Miſs Sarah Harriſon, 37.

At Ford, aged 85, Mr. Robert Sanderſon, who ſerved as ordinary ſurgeon to General Wolfe at the memorable attack on Quebec, and is the perſon repreſented in the engraving of the death of that hero as ſupporting the Britiſh General after he had received his fatal wound. He often boaſted that he was the perſon who ſhot General Montcalm, the French commander at that place

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Iſaac Richardſon, ſhip-owner, 60.—Miſs Jane Reed, ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. George White, 55

At Ferryhill, Durham, Chriſtopher Maure, eſq. 52.

At Cheſter-le-Street, Mr. Robert Kay, ſen. 87.

At Sunderland, Enſign Hill, of the 3d Weſt York Militia, 22.

At the Red Houſe, near Durham, Mr. Henry Airey, formerly an eminent tradeſman in Newcaſtle, 74

At Langley Mill, Mr. Thomas Mulcaſter, late of Newcaſtle, 27.

At Hindlewray, near Allendale, Mrs. Haley, wife of Lieutenant H.

At Redcar, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of Lionel Spencer B. 75.

At Elſtob Houſe, Mr. George Skipſey, 80.

At Wooler, Mr. George Hogarth, ſon of the late Rev. John H. vicar of Kirknewton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Curwen's ſheep-ſhearing at the Harrow Slack was this year moſt numerouſly attended. About eighty gentlemen dined with Mr Curwen, in his tent, and ſpent the day with great feſtivity and good humour. A large party of country people likewiſe partook of his hoſpitality. Mr. Curwen's South Down flock was allowed to be much improved. The gentlemen converſant in the quality of wool agreed, that ſo far from there being any deterioration in the quality of the fleece, they thought it ſuperior to what it had been in former years. A number of South Down tups, and ſeveral of the half breed, were ſold at conſiderable prices. On the whole, there appeared a much greater diſplay of ſpirit and ſtronger probability of a ſpeedy improvement being effected in the breed of our northern ſheep. The ſhow of long horned cattle was not numerous, but admitted to be admirable ſpecimens of the breed. The meeting reſolved unanimouſly to congratulate the Biſhop of Landaff on his lordſhip's having received a gold medal from the Board of Agriculture, for a "Treatiſe on Planting, and the Growth of Foreſt Trees." It was ſigned by all preſent, and Mr. Curwen

was requeſted to preſent it to the Biſhop of Landaff, and to intimate to his lordſhip the ſatisfaction it would afford to them and the public, if this valuable Eſſay were publiſhed. The cups given by Mr. Curwen were adjudged as follows:—For the beſt two-year old long horned bull, to Mr. Filliſon, of Sizergh; for the beſt two-year old heifer, to Mr. Benn, of Middleton place; for the beſt half-bred ſhearling tup, to General Gale, of Bardſea; for the beſt half-bred ſhearling gimmer, to Mr. Benſon, of Hawkſhead field.

The firſt ſtone of a large addition to the pariſh church of Harrington was recently laid Mr. Curwen has contributed 300l. towards the building; and a great number of public pews are to be erected in it, for the accommodation of ſuch of the inhabitants as have no ſeats in the preſent edifice.

Married.] At Workington, Mr Thomas Irwin, mate of the ſhip Joſhua, to Miſs Jane Brown, youngeſt daughter of Captain Richard B. of Seaton.

At Carliſle, James Dundas, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Mounſey —Lieutenant W. Wilſe, of the Weſt York Militia, to Miſs Martha Harrington.

At Lamplugh, Mr. Jonathan Robinſon, ſecond ſon of Mr Joſeph R. of Dockwray Nook, to Miſs Dorothy Nicholſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. N. curate of that pariſh

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Mounſey, relict of George M. eſq 74.—Mrs Ann Scott.—Mrs. Jane Barnes, 58.—Mr. Joſeph Foſter, of the Lion and Lamb Inn.—Mrs. Barbara Banker, 70.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Miſs Smith, youngeſt daughter of Leonard S. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms for that city, 14.

At Workington, Mr. John Sumpton.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Paterſon.— Mrs. Wood —Mr. William Brownrigg, 63 —Mr. James Greenhow.—Mrs. Bowneſs, 84 —Mrs. Margaret Duff.—Mrs. Gibſon, relict of the late Edmund G. eſq. 81 —Mr. Joſeph White, 76.

At Maryport, Mr. John Tunſtall, ſon of the late Captain T. 18.

At Brigham, Mrs. Eliz. Watſon, 55.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Whitehaven, Mrs Fletcher, relict of Capt Joſ. F. 77.

At Egremont, Mr. Joſ. Grayſon, ſurgeon, 25 —Mr. Iſaac Southward, 62.

At Lowca, Mrs. Catherine Peele, 86.

At Harrington, Mrs. Margaret Curwen, 88.

At Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. John Hall, of the Roſe and Crown Inn, 57.

The Rev. John Simpſon, vicar of Wythburn, 90.

At Watermillock, John Robinſon, eſq. 84.

At Holme, near Burton in Kendal, Mr. John Holme, formerly a paper manufacturer at Kirkoſwald, 66.

At Kendal, Mr. Francis Docker, 83.

At Penrith, Mr. John Jameſon, who by ſtrict attention to buſineſs amaſſed a very handſome fortune, 75.

YORKSHIRE.

The number of ſhips belonging to the port of Hull only that were engaged laſt year in the Greenland and Davis' Straits fiſhery was 40, of which three were taken and deſtroyed by the French. The remaining 37 took 238 whales, and brought home 9,822 butts of blubber, and 3 612 tons of oil.

Married.] At Cantley church, near Doncaſter, Colonel Bell, to Miſs Ann Childers, ſecond daughter of the late C. Walbanke C. eſq.

At Thorne, Mr. Thomas, of Doncaſter, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Benſon, ſecond daughter of John B. eſq.

At Leeds, Mr. John Heaton, bookſeller and ſtationer, to Miſs Hobſon.

At Bridlington, Mr. James Preſton, merchant, of Manchester, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Wm. P. vicar of Wold Newton, to Miſs Harriſon

At Birſtall, Mr Barnet, of the Low Moor iron-foundry, to Miſs E. C. Slack, of Gomerſal.

At Bramham, Mr. Wm. Levi, of Moulſoe, Bucks, to Miſs Dorothy Oldfield, daughter of the late Joſhua O. eſq of York

Died.] At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, Mrs. Catharine Aldam, 85. She is the laſt of a family of the name who have reſided upon the eſtate at Warmsworth, and who have been owners of it, in a direct line, upwards of eight hundred years.

At Brough Hall, in the North Riding, Mrs. Strickland Standiſh, wife of Thomas Strickland S. of Standish-hall, in Lancashire, and of Sizerah in Westmoreland, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of Sir John Lawſon, of Brough-hall, bart.

The Rev Mr. Carver, rector of Wyſton near Rotherham

At Leeds, Mrs. Logan, relict of David L., eſq. of Antigua, and mother of Mr. L., ſurgeon of this town, 80 —Mr. Joſeph Allison, of the Bull's-Head Inn.

At Hemsworth lane end, near Pontefract, Mrs. Fourneſs, relict of Francis F., eſq

At Huddersfield, Mr. T. S. Smart, ſon of Mr. S., printer and bookſeller.

At Hackneſs, near Scarborough, Sir Richard Bempde Johnſon, bart., 95.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Hall, wife of C F. H., eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Marſh, grocer, 79.—In his 86th year, the Rev. John Skinner, 65 years minister of the Epiſcopal congregation in Longside —Mr. William Smith.—The Rev S. Barnard, minister at Howard-ſtreet chapel.

At Hull, Edward Robert Hodgſon, eſq. 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Buckton, 27 —Mr. Robert Grieves, broker, 59.—Mrs. Eleanor Hall, 87 —Miſs M. Walker, grand-daughter of John Weatherill, eſq.—Mr. Edmund Foſter, 67.—Mr. William Chamberlain, portrait-painter, formerly a pupil of the late Mr. Opie.

At York, Mr. John Underwood, of the Black

Black Horse Inn, 45.—Edward James Chaloner, esq. late captain of grenadiers in the first regiment of foot, after a long and painful illness, the consequence of severe wounds he received at the storming of Morne Fortune in the island of St. Lucia.

At Fulford, near York, Mr. Richard Kitson, 76 He served the office of sheriff of that city in 1786.

At Wakefield, Richard Lumb, esq. 82.—Mr. Boynton, 81.—Mr. John Dixon.

At New Miller Dam, near Wakefield, the Rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, and curate of the perpetual cu acy of Chapelthorpe.

At Coxwold, the Rev Thomas Newton, rector of St. Cuthber 's, vicar of Trinity Church, York, and many years curate of the perpetual curacy of Coxwold.

The Rev. Thomas Schrall, vicar of Aſkham Bryan, 55.

LANCASHIRE.

The ſeven warehouſes, with their counting houſes, on the weſt ſide of the New Exchange, Liverpool, were recently let by public auction, for a term of ſeven years, at the following prices:—

No. 1,	34 feet by 54,	£360	per annum.
2,	21 4 — 54,	235	
3,	21 4 — 54,	225	
4,	21 4 — 54,	210	
5,	23 4 — 54,	260	
6,	17 — 16,	85	
7,	19 — 32,	160	

The common council of Liverpool have in contemplation a capital improvement in the ſouth front of the Town Hall, facing Caſtle-ſtreet. It is to conſiſt of a noble portico of two ſtories, the lower piazza of which will extend into the ſtreet, as far as the outward end of the flagged pavement. This will form a very fine facade, and the lower piazza will ſerve the purpoſes of huſtings at any future election. It will alſo tend to diminiſh the heavy appearance which the cupola now gives to this fine ſtructure.

Married.] At Adlington, the ſeat of Sir Richard Clayton, bart. J. H. Hunt, eſq. to Miſs Maneſty, eldeſt daughter of Samuel M. eſq. the Britiſh reſident at Baſſorah.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Thomas Sharp, to Miſs Ward, daughter of Mr. W. late manager of the Theatre Royal, Mancheſter.—John Bury, jun. eſq. of Salford, to Miſs Entwisle, daughter of the late James E. eſq. of Ruſholme.

At Ulverſton, the Rev. Thomas Tudor Duncan, of Dumfries, to Miſs Brooks, daughter of Joſ. B. eſq.

At Eccles, near Mancheſter, the Rev. H. V. Bayley, ſub-dean of Lincoln, and domeſtic chaplain to the lord biſhop of the diocese, to Hannah, ſecond daughter of James Touchet, eſq. of Broomhouſe.—Thomas Entwisle, eſq. of Springfield, to Miss Garnett, of Mancheſter.—At Liverpool, Benjamin Gaskil, eſq. of Thornes-houſe, near Wakefield, to Miss Brandeth, daughter of Dr B.—Morecraft Kirkes, eſq. to Miss Ann Timmins.—The Rev. R. Maſhiter, of Manchester, to Miss Murray, only daughter of Edward M., eſq.—Mr. William Shelmerdine of Longsight, to Miss Caton, daughter of the late Joſeph C., eſq.

Died.] At Orther, near Lancaster, John Townley, eſq., 66.

At Lancaster, William Bryer, eſq, 75.

At Clithero, Mr. Nicholas Aſpinal, brother of the late John A., eſq. of Standen-hall.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Scholes, 88.—Mr. Edward Corrie, 22.—Mr. Samuel Stubbs, 25.—Mrs Elizabeth Standish, 64.—Miss Ann King.—Miss Alice Cowell, ſecond daughter of Mr. C., of Wigan 17.—Mrs Gerrard, 44.

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Pritt, 64.—Mrs. Heald.

At Failsworth, Mr John Booth.

At Manchester, Mrs Hopper, wife of Mr. H, bookſeller.—Mr. James Meredith.—Mrs. Sykes, wife of Mr Thomas S.—Mr. William Hutton, taſk-master in the New Bailey priſon.—Mr. Robert Chesshyre.

At High Bank, Lieutenant Thomas Scholes, of the 2d Lancashire militia, ſon of Thomas S., eſq. of that place, 21.

At Bolton, Mr. James Richardson, of the Kings Arms Inn.

At the Mill house, Adlington, Miss Elizabeth Hough, 22.

At Plattridge, near Wigan, Ralph Peters, esq., 78.

At Rochdale, Mrs Elizabeth Buckley, 85.

At Ashton-under Lyne, Mrs. Kenworthy, 69.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Middlewich, Philip Hancock, esq. of Buxton, to Ann, eldeſt daughter of J. Braband, esq

At Chester, Mr. Vignaux, surgeon of Liverpool, to Miss Eliza Ratcliff, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph R.

At Bowden, Mr. T. H. Robinson, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Wainwright, of Dunham Massey.

Died.] At Heswall, the Rev. Mr. Radenhurst, rector of that place.

At Chester, Mr. Thomas Yate, of Norwich, surgeon, and lately house apothecary and secretary to the infirmary of this city; a young man of promising abilities in his profeſſion.—Mr. Robert Morris.—Mrs. Lowe.—Mr. J. Catherall.—Mr. Giles Minshull, an officer of the customs of this port, 62.—Mrs. Monsdale.

At Nantwich, Mr. Mason.

At Over, Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley, relict of Mr. Richard H., 76.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. Harrison, merchant of Belper, to Miss Spencer.

At Derby, the Rev Mr. Pattison, of Repton, to Miss Orchard of Milton.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Musgrave, of Crump Wood, Staffordshire, to Miss Harrow.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Samuel Radford, 27.—Mr. A. E Ewin, 42.—Mrs. Ann Cuthbertson, 61.

At Strines, Mrs Jane Wright.

At Dale Abbey, Mr. James Hawkesworth, 97. He perf rmed his duty as parish clerk till within a few weeks of his death.

At Tapton Grove, the seat of her father Avery Jebb, esq. Mary Anne, the wife of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Langley, 23. Also at the same time after an hour's illness, her eldest son.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Henry Tapley, postmaster and printer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Butt, of Oakham, Rutland, to Miss Else.—Mr. John Parr, to Miss Ann Sulley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Marlow.—Mr. John Lingford, jeweller, 50.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, the Rev. Thomas Henry Cave Orme, vicar of South Scarle, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John R. esq.—Thomas Middleton, esq. of Loughborough, Leicestershire, to Miss Patchet, of Louth.

Died.] At Grimsby, Mrs. Ann Warburton, 70.

At Louth, Mr. Henry Soulby, surgeon to the dispensary.—The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, 80.—Mr. George Crowden, many years master of the Greyhound public-house.

At Cadeby-hall, near Louth, Mr. Simon Teale, late of Hull, 38.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. John R. 39.—Mr. Edward Spencer, 60.

At Friesion Shore, Mr. T. Sherwin, of Coleorton, Leicestershire.

At Kettering, Mr. Thomas Wish, 72.

At Boston, Mr. C. Martin, sen.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Acred, schoolmistress.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Oakham, Rutland, to take into consideration the propriety of making a new turnpike-road from that town to the road leading from Melton Mowbray to Leicester. It was resolved, that the plan would be highly advantageous to the country. It appeared, that the sum of 3000l. would be fully sufficient to carry it into execution, which it was resolved to raise by subscription in shares of 50l. At the meeting the sum of 600l. was immediately subscribed.

Married.] At Knawston, Henry Peck, esq. to Miss Seaton.

At Lubenham, B. Shuttleworth, esq. to Mrs. Jordan.

At Melton Mowbray, the Rev. Charles Townsend, rector of Calstone, Wilts, to Miss Lucy Jesse, youngest daughter of the Rev. William J. of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Hurst, 79.

At Leicester, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Andrews, late an eminent draper of Harborough.—Mr. Thomas Cooper.

At Rearsby, Mr. Corbut Riley, 28.

At Bushoy, Mrs. Bramley, wife of Mr. George B.

At Market Harborough, John Wright, esq. 77.

At Guadaloupe, near Melton, Mrs. Hickman, wife of Mr. John H. 24.

At Lutterworth Thomas Newcomb, gent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Samuel Sherratt, esq. of Litchfield, to Miss Davenport.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. James Ireland, of London, to Miss Mary Barney.

At Tamworth, Mr. Paget, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Byng, daughter of the Rev. John B.

Died.] At Stafford, the Rev. Mr. Barker, of Burslem, an occasional preacher at the methodist chapel in the former place. In the midst of his discourse he expired suddenly, without any previous symptoms of illness, and fell from the pulpit, to the great terror and amazement of the congregation. He was universally esteemed for the goodness of heart, the integrity of his principles, and his unaffected piety.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Spittle, wife of Mr. Joseph S.

At Bradley, Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Sampson Wright.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Charles Turner, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth M'Rae.

At Newbold Pacey, Mr. William Piercy, of Bedworth-hall, to Miss Snow.

At Birmingham, Mr. G. H. King, to Miss Ann Barrows.—Mr. John Ottley, to Miss Pane.—Mr. J. Barnes, of Easenhill, to Miss C. Ross, of Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Watthew, wife of Mr. Richard W.—Mrs. Scott.—Mr. George Kettle.—Mr. Benjamin Dethick.—Mr. Bonham Hammond.—Mrs. Guest.—Mrs. Hurst, 41.—Master Richard John Gill, eldest child of Mr. Jonas G. attorney.—Mrs. Sarah Fereday, 87.—Mr. Hawkes, of the Black Lion, Coleshill-street.—Mrs. Richards, 81.—Mr. John Buckley.—Mrs. Newberry, 72.—Miss Caroline Basford, daughter of Mr. Edward B. and about three weeks afterwards, Charles Alexander, son of the same Mr. B.—Mr. Wm. Taft, of the Turk's Head, Bell-street.

At Coventry, Mr. William Minster.

At Knowle-hall, Mr. William Cuttell, 73.

At Knowle, Mrs. Eborall, 83.

At Southam, Mr. Thomas Bicknell, 48.

At Kenilworth, the Rev. R. Munday, formerly rector of Claybrook, Leicestershire, 63.

At Islington, near Birmingham, Mrs. Ann Walford, relict of Samuel W. esq. 69.

At Atherstone, J. Deane, esq. late senior partner in the house of Dean, Whaley, and Co. merchants, in London.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE.

From a report of the ſtate of Priſon Charities, at Shrewſbury, for the year ending at Midſummer, 1807, being the tenth year of the eſtabliſhment of that laudable inſtitution, it appears, that the total amount of ſubſcriptions and donations was 96l 4s. 6d.; the diſburſements, 111l. 4s. 6d.; and the balance in hand, 37l. 15s. 5¾d.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, William Tayleur, M. D. to Miſs Windſor, only daughter of Edward W. eſq.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. John Hilton, ſecond ſon of Mrs. H. of Knockin, to Miſs Hopkins.

At Shawbury, Mr. Richard Bennett, of Pontesford, to Miſs Foulkes, of Edgebolton.

Died.] At the Drill, near Oſweſtry, Mr. Richard Downes.

At Elſon, near Elleſmere, Mr. James Barnett, 51.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Crowther, wife of Mr. John C. of the Caſtle Inn.—Mr. Wm. Shaw, 82.—Miſs Leake.—Mrs. Leek, 90.—Miss France.—Mr. John Parr, 62.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon.—Mrs. Sarah Venables, 69.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Slaughter, mother of Mrs. Cupland, of Cheſter, who in the ſpace of nine months has loſt her huſband, her only child, and her mother.—Mrs. Payne, wife of Edward P. eſq. 48.

At Newtown, Mr. E. Williams.

At Hatton Grange, Mr. Samuel Wright.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Biſhampton, Mr. George Eades, attorney, of Feckenham, to Miſs Lewis, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. L.

At Stourport, Mr. Brookes, ſurgeon, of Wenlock, to Miſs Doughty, only daughter of John D. eſq. late of Worceſter.

At Worceſter, Mr. J. Calvin, to Miſs Weſtbury.

At Inkberrow, Mr. John Green, of Eveſham, to Miſs Lamb.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Broadfoot, china and Staffordſhire warehouſeman.—Mr. Bunn, confectioner.—Mr. S Hardwicke, ſen. glover, 59.

At Ombersley, Miſs Suſan Gardiner, ſecond daughter of Mr. Charles G.

At Powick, Miſs Holcombe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. H. formerly one of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Worceſter.

At Long Bridge, Miſs Jane Cartwright, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Tho C. engineer, 21.

At Throckmorton Court, Mrs. Ann Davis, 63.

At Sutton Houſe, near Tenbury, Mr. Ephraim Swan, 96.

At Upton Snodſbury, Mrs. Mary Bevan, of Worceſter.

At Leigh Sinton, Mrs. Deakin.

At Brockencote, Mrs. Fidkin, wife of Mr. John F. and only daughter of the late Mr. Bretell, of Finſtall-houſe.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Horſley, Capt. Skinner, of the royal artillery, to Ann, daughter of John Remmington, eſq.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. W. S. Evans, ſurgeon, to Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Ormſell L. eſq.

At Lidney, the Rev. Robert Clifton, one of the minor canons of Worceſter cathedral, to Miſs Browning, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B.

The Rev. Samuel Rogers, of Durſley, to Miſs Ann Williams, of Stone.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Delves Broughton, ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas B. to Miſs Pigott, only daughter of John P. eſq. of Bevere, Worceſterſhire.

At Berkeley, James Simmonds, eſq. to Miſs Crouch.

At Cromhall, William Jackſon, eſq. of Chewton, Hants, captain of the Plymouth diviſion of marines, to Miſs Morris.

Died.] At Cold Aſton, Mrs. Whittington, wife of the Rev. John W. rector of that place.

At Ferney Hill, the reſidence of her eldeſt ſon, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the Rev. Dr. C. of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and daughter of the late James Branſby, eſq. of Shotiſham, in that county, by an heireſs of the family of Paſton. Panegyric but adopts the language of truth in aſcribing to this excellent lady every amiable quality, and every exalted virtue, which can adorn and dignify the female character. Her temper, diſpoſition, and affections, were heavenly. The principles of Chriſtianity were the maxims of her conduct, and its purity, candour, humility, and benevolence, ſhone forth in every action of her life. Severe only to herſelf, but gentle and affable to others, every heart felt harmonized in her preſence, and every eye looked up to her with love and veneration. Though ſhe had ſurvived her affectionate huſband, and more than half of her numerous family, fortitude and reſignation ſtill cheered the decline of life, and in the 70th year of her age, ſurrounded by domeſtic comforts, and ſoothed by the hope of riſing again to endleſs glory, ſhe departed in the mild radiance of piety and devotion, and left the luſtre of a bright example to her children and the world. She was the author of ſeveral publications, ſome of which were printed many years ago under the titles of "Fanny Meadows," "The Daughter," "The School for Wives," and "The Exemplary Mother." She publiſhed likewiſe at a later period, "A Poetical Epiſtle from Jane Shore to her Friend." They were all compoſed with the ardent deſire of promoting the influence of Chriſtian morality, and whoever has read theſe productions of her pen, and was acquainted with the virtues of her heart, will readily acknowledge, that ſhe exemplified in every ſtation of life thoſe characters of ideal excellence which her fancy drew.

At Cirenceſter, Mrs. Whatley, 75.

At

At the Zownfes Farm, parifh of Churchdown, Mrs. Prudence Butt, 85.

At Uley, near Durfley, Jofiah Jackfon, efq.

At Matfon, near Glocefter, Henry Charles Selwyn, efq. lieutenant governor of the ifland of Mo fferrat, and formerly c ptain of the royal fuzileers. An ill ftate of health having obliged this gentleman early to relinquifh the military profeffion, his domeftic difpofition promoted by conjugal felicity, and his cultivated underftanding joined to a refined tafte and correct judgment, qualified him for the attention which he moft fucc fsfully beftowed on his young family, eminently diftinguifhed for their elegant and intellectual attainments.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The laft meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, held at Leominster, was numerously attended. The cattle and sheep exhibited were of the first quality and value. A pen of South owns, the property of Mr. Tench, of Brimfield, and a Leicestershire cross belonging to Mr. Walker, were much admired. About fifty gentlemen and principal gr ziers of this and the adjoining counties, dined together at the Oak Inn, and spent the afternoon with the greatest conviviality.

Married] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Thackway, to Miss Ann Gough.

At Leominster, Mr. John Coates, to Miss Wood.—Mr. J. Bradford, to Miss Ford.

Died.] At Kivernoll, W. Lane, esq. a lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Ledbury, Mr. Richard Stone, of the 5th dragoon guards, 24.

At Hereford Mrs. Perkins, 74.—Mr. Greenly of the Last Inn, 52.—Mr. Parry, crier of the city. He had dined with the bishop's servants at the palace, and died in the night, as it is supposed of suffocation.

At Cradley, Mrs. E Rucster, a maiden lady.

At Brampton Brian, Mr. Jonas Tunnicliffe, well known as a pedlar, in which capacity he had travelled the country upwards of 50 years.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Bowdler, jun.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The munificent prize of Five Hundred Pounds, which was during the laft year propofed to the members of Oxford Univerfity by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. vice provoft of the college of Fort William in Bengal, for the beft compofition in Englifh Profe, on feveral fubjects relating to the Propagation of Chriftianity in the Eaft, was, on the 4th of June, adjudged to the Rev. Hugh Pearfon, M.A of St. John's College.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. H.W. Haldon, printer, to Mifs Slatter, of the Black Horfe.—Mr. Giles, to Mifs Bagwell, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Frilford, Berks.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Lourence, mo her of Dr. L. of Univerfity-college, 80.—Mr. John Lockey.—Mr. Hewlett, fen. 64.

At Woodlays, Mrs. Sotham, wife of Wm. S. efq.

At Wheatfield, of which he had been 57 years rector, the Rev Benj Rudge, 81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married] Fenwick Skrimshire, M.D. of Peterborough, to Miss Cobb, daughter of T. Cobb, esq banker of Kettering.

Mr. Thomas Walker of Strixton Lodge, to Miss Bradshaw of Bozeat.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Behafrell, 81.

At Kettering, Mrs. Benford, 87.—Mr. Thomas Wish, 71

At Little Brington, Mr. John Goude, 81.

At Oundle, Mrs. Yorke, wife of James Y. esq.

At Northampton, Mrs. Mills, relict of Mr. Alderman M.

At Ashton, Mrs Bassett, 54.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Frederic Mortlock, esq. son of John M. esq. banker, of Cambridge, to Miss Sarah Finch, second daughter of Charles F esq of Shelford.

At Downham, Mr. C. Culledge, surgeon and apothecary, of March, to Miss Bell.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Elizabeth Ground of Whittlesea.

At Ely, Mr. John Constable to Miss Sarah Wilson

At Bourn, the Rev. F. H. Maberley, of Trinity college, to Miss Ann Kimpton.

Died] At Cambridge, Mr Charles Tunwell, late cook of Emmanuel college, and a member of the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry.

At Stapleford, Mr. Jonathan Freeman.

At Murrow, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Daniel Thorp.

At Haddenham, James, the son of Mr. Thomas Boutall, 19. His death was occasioned by washing his legs and feet in cold water when much heated

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Capt. W. Stone, to Mary, second daughter of T. B. Plestow, of Watlington.

At Smallburgh, Mr. Prentice, surgeon, of Southrepps, to Miss Dix, daughter of Mr. Dourgeon

At East Dereham, Mr Isaac Lee, merchant, to Miss Nicholls, both of Yarmouth.

Died] At East Dereham, John Frere, esq. of Roydon in this county, and of Finningham, Suffolk, representative in parliament for Norwich, from 1799 to 1802.

At Breccles hall, Mrs. Tayler, wife of Philip Ryley T., esq.

At Knapton, Miss H Cooper.

At Coltishall, Mr. Thomas May, 86.

At Harleston. Miss Leatherdale, daughter of the late Mr. Rich. L. 22.

At Docking Hall, the Rev. Edward Hare, 54.

Miss Catharine Carlos, daughter of the late Rev. James C. rector of Blofield, 24.

At

At Lynn, Mr Jon. Mitchley.

At Saxlingham, Mr. John Oughton, son of Mr. Stephen O. 25

At Yarmouth, Mr. Robert Woolmer, formerly an eminent attorney, 97.—Mr. W. Giles —Mrs Mason.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Sarah Austain, 34.

At Deepham, Mr. Jonathan Dey, 74.

At Norwich, Mrs. Sarah Emerson, 41.—Mrs. Ladbrooke, 35.—Mr. Daniel Warner, 66.—Mrs. Stanford, 22.—Peter Finch, esq. who formerly held the office of clerk of the peace for the county, 81,—Miss Tomlinson, 22.

At Heydon House, W. Earle Bulwer, esq. a colonel in the army, and late brigadier general of volunteers.

At Burnham, the Rev. Rob. Crowe.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr Thomas Challis, of Vange Hall, Essex, to Miss Ann Hyem, youngest daughter of Richard H. gent. of Sutton, near Woodbridge.

Henry Benham, esq. of Southwark, to Miss C. Brookes, third daughter of Mr. B surgeon of Ipswich.

Died.] At Halesworth, Mrs. Clementina Hindmarsh, mother of Dr. H. of Bury, 96

At Eye, Major John Bronwin, of the 64th regiment.

At St. Olave's bridge, Mrs. Youell, wife of Mr. William Y. jun. merchant, 36.

At Bury, Mr. Eastland, 45.—Mrs. Langham, 55.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. F. surgeon, and fifth daughter of John Cobbold, esq. of Ipswich, 22.

At Newmarket, the eldest son of Mr. Chune, attorney, 16.—Mr. John Fuller, many years clerk of the course, and formerly groom and rider to Sir P. Bunbury, 58.

At Kirtlinge, near Newmarket, Mr. T. Galley.

At Finborough, Richard Roul, esq. 72.

In the house of Industry, at Shipmeadow, the widow Brame, late of Beccles, 100

At Cornard, Miss Guyon, eldest daughter of C. P. Guyon, esq., 16.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Isaac Reckitt, merchant.

ESSEX.

The late agricultural show of stock, at Chelmsford though not so large as expected, was in general good. T. Honywood, esq and R. C. Haselfoot, esq. had some good oxen, but no premium had been offered by the society for fat beasts. C. C. Western, esq. had some very good South-Down ram hoggets and wethers; also Devon heifers, bulls, and pigs. R. M. Robinson, esq. had a good ram hogget, and a couple of fat wethers, brought up twins, of long wool breed; also a very handsome Suffolk stallion, not yet four years old. Mr. Wade's and Mr. White's stallions could not be admitted, notice not having been given in due time. Mr. Pooley had some handsome young half-bred heifers; P. Wright, esq. a good heifer in milk; Mr. Mason, some heifers in calf, and a cart colt; Mr Buttle, a good black stallion —Mr. Western did not enter any of his stock for premiums, nor did Mr. Robinson his sheep; having had several medals adjudged to them at former meetings. The premiums for stock were awarded as follow:—to James Scratton, esq. the silver medal, for the best cart stallion; to Mr. George Marshall, of Kelvedon Hatch, ditto, for the best Bull; to Mr. Pooley, of Kelvedon, ditto, for the best Cow; to Filmer Honywood, esq. ditto, for the best Ram and Ewe Hoggets, fine wool; to Peter Wright, esq. ditto, for the best fat Wether. There were no candidates for the long-wool sheep and boar. Various premiums were likewise adjudged to labourers and servants in husbandry.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Van Voorst, of Woodham Ferris, to Miss Sarah B. Stevens, eldest Daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Panfield.

At Springfield, James Caldwell, esq. barrack-master of Chelmsford, to Mrs. Dixon, widow of Mr. Richard D

At Newport, Mr. Ginn, 80, to Mrs. Lambert, 81.

Died.] At Debden Parsonage, a few weeks after the birth of her ninth child, Mrs. Tolton, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Debden.

At Rochford, Mrs. Harridge, wife of Mr. David H. 66.

At South Weald, Mrs. Mary Lodge, wife of James L. esq. 68.

At Malden, Mr. Edward Edwards, attorney, 28.

At Maryland, William Smith, esq.

At Ridgewell Causeway, Mrs. Mary Chaplin, 60.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. W. Dawson, of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham K. esq.—Lieut. Goddard, of the royal marines, to Miss Maria Hall.

At Lynsted, the Rev. Alexander Brown, to Miss Fairman, eldest daughter of the late William F. esq. of Millars.

At East Malling, Lieut. Morris, of the royal marines, to Miss E. Morrice, youngest daughter of the late David M. esq. of Aberdeen.

At Canterbury, Captain W. Elwyn, of the West Norfolk militia, to Miss Sophia Gurney, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Thanington.

At Rochester, Thomas Crispe, esq. of Leeds, to Mrs Judwine, relict of Mr. J. surgeon, of Hollingbourne.

At Leeds, W. Crispe, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Steadman

Died.] At Fowlers, Mrs. Francis Bridger, sister to Sir John B.

At

At Canterbury, Mr. R. S. Gowland.—Mr. Parsley.—Mr. Joseph Warren, 52.—Mr. John Callaway, sen. 68. During the American war, when the falling off of the silk trade was so considerable, that many skilful workmen were much reduced, this very ingenious character introduced a new manufacture, which afforded them employment and subsistence. This beautiful article of fabric was called Canterbury Muslin, and still retains that name, and is the cause of many hundred persons being engaged in London and elsewhere. He also established in the year 1768, an Historical Society, which continues to be respectably supported: he seldom omitted to attend this society, and always appeared happy in diffusing the extensive knowledge which he possessed.

At Margate, Mr. John Mitchener, proprietor of the York Hotel, 61.—Mrs. Sandwell, wife of Mr. S. of the King George packet.

At Faversham, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. A. of the Telegraph, 32.—Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Court, 15.—Mrs. Joseph Perkins.

At Chatham, Mr. James Fauchon, 93.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr. Denis Rowen.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Hosier, wife of Mr. H. purser in the navy, and daughter of the late Major Edwards, of the 6th regiment of foot.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Isaac S. esq. collector of the customs at that port.

At Mongeham, Mrs. Dimock, wife of the Rev. Charles D. rector of that parish.

SURRY.

Married] At Kingston, Charles Gilchrist, to Miss Baldwin, eldest daughter of Henry B. esq.

At Croydon, Mr. J. Bowling, of the Borough of South to Miss Harri of Croydon Common.

At Putney, Mr. Charles Shillito, surgeon of the West Essex Militia, to Miss Swift, only daughter of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Capel, near Dorking, Mr Robert Fry, surgeon of Rochester, Kent, to Miss F. G. Wade, only daughter of the late Captain W. of the Royal Engineers.

Died.] At Wallington House, Mr Brooke Bridges, late of Magdalen college, Oxford, and eldest son of Mr. John B. of Malden, Essex, 21.

SUSSEX.

Some of the principal farmers of this county, have come to a resolution to establish a new fair for the sale of sheep and lambs of the genuine South Down breed only. Their reason for this they state to be, that those who possess this breed true and genuine, have had much reason to lament, that at fairs where a great variety of sheep are brought to market, many are sold for South Down sheep, which have no pretensions to be so called, and which, afterwards not answering the purpose of the buyers, bring unmerited disgrace on such as are really genuine. The 4th of September is the day fixed on for the first fair, and provision is already made for a supply of many thousands of fine sheep and lambs.

Married] Mr. Moon, of Falmer, to Miss Marchant, daughter of Mr. M. of South-Malling.

At Lewes, Mr. T. Chatfield, to Miss Frances Payne.

At Horsham, Mr. Sadler, to Miss Dendy, of Ifield Court.

Died.] At Lindfield, Mrs. Page, a maiden lady, 84.

At Halnaker, Mr. John Moore, of Washington, 97.

At Horsham, Mr. T. Summers.

At East Hoathly, Nathaniel Paine, esq. late captain of the North Pevensey volunteers. He was eminent in his profession as a surgeon, generous to the poor, and a man of truly liberal and independent sentiments.

At Burgholt farm, in Chuddingly, Mr. R. Guy, 83. Forty children and grand-children attended his funeral.

At Deen's farm, near Newhaven, Mr. W. Noakes, 40.

At Hurstperpoint, the Rev. Dr. Dodson, rector of that place, 75.

At Eastbourne, Mr. C. Beckett.

At Heene, Mrs. Chivers

At Chichester, E. Johnson, esq. attorney, and 45 years town-clerk of that city.—Miss Ann Legatt.

HAMPSHIRE.

Among the Watering Places which of late years have risen into notice, none is more deserving attention than South-Sea-Place, near Portsmouth. The number of visitors, for the bathing season, has so much increased, that the proprietor of the bathing machine has been encouraged to provide hot and temperate baths. The purity of the air and water, on South-Sea beach, and the animated scenery of Spithead, and the Isle of Wight, are found greatly to invigorate the valetudinarian's health. It had long been neglected, from an erroneous opinion, that the beach is so much exposed, that the machines could not be used when the wind blows fresh: but when this is the case, the bathing is not rendered the least unpleasant, and the effects of the bath are considered more salutary.

The foundation of a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, has been laid on Portsdown hill, near the road leading to Borchurst, to be erected by means of a subscription of the officers, marines, and sailors of the fleet under his command at the battle of Trafalgar. This honourable token of their attachment to him and their nation's glory, is to combine with it national utility, being so situated, from nautical observations made, as to become a sea mark for safely conducting vessels into Portsmouth Harbour, to avoid the shoal of St. Helen's. It will be a very elevated pillar, although the subscription is a limited one, government having freed the stone of the ex-

pence of the duty, and the farmer holding a lease of the ground on which it is to be erected, as well as Mr. Thistlewaite, the lord of the manor, having offered the grant of it without purchase. The design is classically simple and elegant.

Married.] At Wickham, the Rev. J. S. Rashleigh, rector of that parish, to Miss Stanhope, daughter of the late Hon. Admiral S.

At Southampton, Captain Staltham, to Miss Sainshill.

At Kingston church, Mr. Price, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, sister to Captain R. of his Majesty's ship, La Pique.—Mr. Dash, jun. to Miss Dash, both of Grange Farm.

Died.] At Pitts, near Winchester, Miss Forder.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Paddon, of the merchant service, 74.—Mr. Duncan Grand, foreman of the boat builders in the dock yard.—Mrs. H. Snooke.—Mrs. Greenway, wife of Lieut. G. of his Majesty's ship, Plantagenet. She went on board that ship, which was in dock, to see its various parts. On looking down the main hole she was suddenly seized with a giddiness, her foot slipped, and she fell down the main-hatchway into the hold, her head striking against the iron ballast, she was killed instantly. Her neck was dislocated, and her skull dreadfully fractured. The distressed feelings of her husband, who was present with her, cannot be described. She was lately Miss Maypowder, of Totness, and had been married about nine months.

At Vicar's Hill, near Lymington, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. vicar of Boldre, a prebendary of Salisbury, 82.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Easton, near Corsham, Peter Hooper, esq. by whose demise the several estates belonging to St. John's Hospital (the Blue Alms) Bath, become renewable.

At Great Bedwin, Mr. T. Potter.

At Trowbridge, Thomas Stillman, esq.

At Chilmark, Mr. Thomas Young. He underwent the operation of tapping for the dropsy a few days previous to his death, and 18 quarts of water were extracted.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Ball, 79.

At Bradford, Mrs Tolley, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. G. Edwards, eldest son of Mr. Thomas E. 26.

At Corsham, Miss M. A. Mountjoy, daughter of S. M. esq.

At Chippenham, Mr. Woodroffe.

BERKSHIRE.

Proposals have been circulated for establishing a public library and reading rooms at Reading. It has met with general approbation, and many shares are already subscribed for.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Avery, to Miss Hill.—Mr. John Hall, attorney to Miss French.

Mr. T. Piper, of Crabwood Farm, to Miss Simpson, only daughter of the late Mr. Wil-S. of Preston Candover.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. John Dredger.—J. Howard, esq. 88. After practising the professions of surgery and pharmacy at Welton upon Thames for many years with great reputation, he retired to this town, where he passed the last twenty years of his life.

At Farnborough, Mr. J. Kingham, 72.

At Shaw, Mrs. Dodd, 71.

At Letcomb, Mr. Pearson of the crown, Caversham.

At Newbury, suddenly, Miss Napleton, of Hammersmith, sister to the Rev. Dr. N. chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, 60.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A pig of lead, weighing nearly 200lbs, was lately found in a field above the canal bridge, leading to Bathwick Down, near Bath. It has the following inscription—"IMP. HADRIANI. AVG"—A most curious key has also been found near the spot.

Married.] At Clifton, Captain, Northey Hopkins, of the 23d regiment, to Miss Fortescue, daughter of the late Gerald F. esq. and niece to the Marquisses of Lothian and Wellesley.

At Bath, J. Daniel, esq. to Miss Turner, daughter of Mrs. Inman.

Died.] At Bristol, in the prime of life, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary.—Mr. John Emery, bookseller.—Mrs. Catherine Scrafton, relict of Richard S. esq.—Mrs. Maynard.—George Stuckey, esq. of Langport, 78.

At Clifton, Lady Anna Maria Pelham Cotton, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Duke of Newcastle. Her Ladyship was in the 23d year of her age, and was married in 1802, to Col. (now Major-General) Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. of Cumbermere Abbey, in the County of Chester.—Mrs. Maitland, wife of Alexander M. jun. esq. of King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street.—Miss Hurst, daughter of Nicholas H. esq. of Hinckley, Leicestershire.—Miss Sarah Isabella Gowan, second daughter of Clotworthy G. esq. of Bath.

At Bath, John Meredith Mostyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—Lady Gibbons, relict of Sir John G. and mother of Sir William G. 81.—Mrs. Frances Mitford, sister to Lord Redesdale.—The Hon. Mrs. Harlopp, wife of Edmund Cradock H. esq. of Dalby, Leicestershire. She was daughter of the fourth Lord Carbery, by Juliana, daughter of Baptist fourth, Earl of Gainsborough.—Mrs. Eliza Hillier, relict of Richard H. esq. of Cirencester.—Mr. Knightly Dawson, 64.—Mrs. Moore, 90.—John Mason, esq.—William Drayton, esq.—Miss Gerrard daughter of the late Mr. G. surgeon of Walcot. She was the author of a miscellaneous volume, in prose and verse, printed a few years since.—Mrs. Ponting, 60.—Mrs. Le Dien, 80.—Mr. W. Turner, one of the most extensive Butchers of this city; the loss of few individuals will be more severely felt by the poor, whose

families would frequently not have known the comforts of a meal, but through his warm and hearty, though unpolished charity.—Caroline, the fifth daughter of J. P. Ince, esq. 17.

At Seaborough House, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridout, esq.

At Catcott, near Bridgwater, Mrs. Mary Jones, relict of Mr. James J. 92.

At Freshford, Mrs. Baker, wife of the Rev. Dr. B

At Somerton, the Rev. Mr. Whitwick, of Chiselborough, and Middle Chinnock.

At Lansdown Grove, Edward Wilmot, esq 62.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Cullompon, Mrs. Brutton.

At Fremington, near Barnstaple, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of that place. He retired to bed, at his usual hour, apparently in good health, and in the morning was found a corpse.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr David A. sen. —Mrs. Derby, relict of William D. esq. and mother of Lieutenant D. of the Royal Navy, 65.

At Silverton, Mrs. Richards, mother of the Rev. William R. master of Tiverton School.

At Star Cross, Mrs. Mary Brailsford, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. of Exeter, 62.

At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Hill, surgeon.

At Trusham, Mr John Harris, 73.

At Frudge, John Cann, esq 84.

At Ipplepen, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Adam P. esq. of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Flushing, near Falmouth, Lord Calthorpe, 21. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by his next brother, the Hon. George C. who has not yet attained his 20th year.

At Launceston, the Rev. William Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beaworthy, Devon.

At Totnes, John Wise, esq Recorder.

At Falmouth, Mr. Solomon Clarke, 27.

At Penryn, Mr Richard Rawle.

At St. Columb, Miss Eliza Jewill, daughter of Mr. J. surgeon and apothecary.

WALES.

Stratas of excellent fire clay have lately been discovered, near the head of the Heath Canal, on the line of the Carmarthenshire rail-road. The bricks made with it have stood the strongest test, and excel in quality any that have ever been imported into the country; a circumstance which must render the discovery of great importance to the proprietors of iron and copper works.

General Warde has made considerable progress in re-opening the extensive collieries, originally begun and improved by Mr. Townsend, on the Carmarthenshire side of Burry river, nearly opposite the ancient corporate town of Loughor. This spirited adventure is expected to prove of considerable benefit to the public, by extending the supply, facilitating the exportation, and operating as a check on the farther advance in price of that useful article.

The embankment and draining of the extensive marshes to the south west of Carnarvon, is about to be carried into immediate execution, by which 3000 acres of land, hitherto of little value will be brought into cultivation.

The total number of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in the parish of St Mary Swansea, during the year 1806, were as follow: baptisms 213; marriages 75; burials 118.

Died.] At Llangeunech Park, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Vancouver, wife of John V. esq.

At Carmarthen, James Rees, esq. late commander of the Northumberland East Indiaman. 68.

At Pwllpant, Glamorganshire, William Williams, esq.

At Penybaily, John Jones, esq. of Nant-y-Pelle, 76.

Thomas Morgan, esq. attorney, and a partner in the Aberystwith bank.

At Montgomery, Charles Thomas Jones, esq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Montrose, Lieutenant Alexander Thompson, to Miss Christian Guire, only daughter of Samuel G. esq late surgeon in the East India Company's service.—Alexander Strachan, esq. of Tarrie, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of William F. esq.

At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, bart to Miss Pasley, youngest daughter of the late Robert P. esq of Mountannan.

At the Manse of Monivaird, John Drummond, esq. of Coull, to Miss Jessie Baxter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Colin B.

At Few House, John Kinnear, esq Glasgow, to Miss Isabella Donaldson, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq. of Grange.

At Inverness, Duncan Fraser, esq. of Fnfgarth, to Miss J. Mackintosh, second daughter of John M. esq. of Aberarder.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in his 89th. year of his age, Mr. William Peebles, teaching master of the orphan hospital in that city for above forty-eight years; during which long period he discharged the duties of his station with singular fidelity and unwearied attention. Remarkable for unaffected piety, gentleness of manners, humility, and self denial, he was well fitted for training up the youth in religious knowledge, instilling into their minds a sacred regard to truth, and forming them for early habits of industry. He shewed the utmost tenderness and affection to the children under his charge, who venerated him as their parent. His counsels and example, equally excellent and impressive, will long be remembered. He lived beloved and respected, and died sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. His memory will especially be revered by the managers, and by every person who has taken

an

an interest in the institution of the Orphan Hospital.

Robert C. Nasmyth, third son of Sir John N. bart.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Macrae, wife of James M. esq. of Holmains, and daughter of the late Mr. Justice Lemaistre, one of the Judges of the supreme court at Calcutta.

IRELAND.

Married] In Dublin, Arthur Brooke, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service, to Miss Agnes Kirchhoffer, fourth daughter of Francis K. esq.—John L. Reilly, esq. of Searva, Downshire, to Miss Louisa Temple, second daughter of the late Gustavis T. esq. of Waterstown, county of Westmeath.

Died] In Dublin, William Preston, esq. first commissioner of appeal, and member of the Royal Irish Academy, to which he was a distinguished ornament; his literary works be read and admired as long as letters and taste shall remain in this country. In the amiable duties of domestic life, as husband, father, and friend, his character was beyond encomium.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his palace, near the city of Lisbon, the most noble Don John Charles de Praganca, Marquis de Aronches and Duke de Lafoens. This nobleman was born on Feb. 23, 1719, descended from a natural branch of the royal family of Portugal, and so near that, the present queen always stiled him uncle. Soon after the late celebrated Marquis of Pombal was called to the councils of King Joseph, the Duke de Lafoens retired from court, and in a short time left the kingdom. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and under the title of Don John de Braganca, was well received at almost every court upon the Continent, particularly at Vienna, and he served as a volunteer with a high nominal rank, in the Austrian army during the war, or rather perhaps the manœuvres between that and the Prussian army respecting the Bavarian succession. On the death of King Joseph the accession of his daughter, the present Queen, and the consequent disgrace of the Marquis of Pombal in the year 1777, the Duke returned to his native country, when he was raised to the rank of marshall general of the army. He had other places of honour, was at the head of the council, and enjoyed the entire confidence of his royal niece; till her infirmity obliged her to retire from the fatigues of governing. He founded the Royal Academy of Sciences, and was its president to the day of his death. The Abbé Barruel introduces the name of Don John of Braganca into his catalogue of Illuminees, the assertions of that visionary priest are now perhaps nearly forgotten; but it is very true, that the Duke openly gave his opinion in favour of France and the republic, as soon as the war broke out between her and England. He strenuously opposed sending Portuguese troops to the assistance of Spain. But when at length the war broke out between that country and Portugal in 1801; at the age of 82 and dreadfully afflicted with the gout, he took the command of the army. The cry against him was vehement and loud. He was accused of imbility, want of activity and even want of courage. No man could be more sensible of his own infirmity than himself, but he had another motive for holding the command; it was humanity, and to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood; he knew what was passing in the two cabinets, and that the war would not last many days; he could not trust the secret to any other officer; and he apprehended that, without it, any man at the head of the army impelled by military ardour and the love of fame, might have sacrificed hundreds of lives to no useful purpose. He adhered to his opinions to the last; and became very obnoxious to the late British ministry, and to the emigrant nobility then at the court of Portugal. At length, through interest and intrigue, assisted it is said by the influence of a branch of his majesty's family then resident at Lisbon, he was removed from the councils of the Prince Regent; and to the time of his death lived in retirement. At a very advanced age he married a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, Donna Marianna, daughter of the late Marquis of Marialva, by whom he had several children, one of whom only, a female, survives him. The Duke de Lafoens was a polite scholar, and a most finished gentleman; his conversation was lively, facetious, abounding in wit and anecdote, and always good humoured; his manners were pleasing, affable, and condescending; and he was easy of access to every rank of persons, who had occasion to consult, or solicit him; never take the word of that fellow at my door, said he once, to a friend of the writer of this article, find your way into the house, and ascertain if I am in it or not; he (the Porter) will not always stick to the truth, notwithstanding every thing I can say to him. I know, said he, frequently, that I am accused of being a Frenchman and republican. I cannot help it, I am neither Frenchman nor Englishman, a Portuguese, an Aristocrat, nay, I may say a Royalist by birth; I can have no interest separate from that of the crown; but I do think that, the British ministry committed a most fatal error in going to war with France at the commencement of the revolution, and every subsequent event confirms me in my opinion. He used to speak of his intimacy with, and express the most affectionate regret for the fate of the late unfortunate Queen of France; I may almost boast, said he, of having had a small share in her education, for when at the Imperial court, at the time she was betrothed to the King of France; I was constantly one of her party in the evening, for the purpose of keeping up the conversation in French; I spoke that language pretty fluently, and understood very little of German. This was the turn of his politics, and every body knew it.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the fleet from China, consisting of the following vessels:—The David Scott, William Pitt, Essex, Alnwick Castle, Walker Castle, Lady M. Sinclair, Ceres, Winchelsea, and Elphinstone, from China; Euphrates, and Sir William Bensley, from Bengal Their cargoes on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, viz.

Tea, Bohea, in Chests, half and quarter Chests..			783,640 lbs.
Best Bohea	25,197	do.	2,219,063
Congou and Campoi	73,395	do.	6,336,896
Souchong.....	2,919	do.	280,714
Single	3,094	do	241,397
Twankay.....	16,662	do.	1,283,126
Hyson Skin	2,139	do.	137,177
Superior do.	2,851	do.	184,045
Hyson	2,798	do.	180,844
		lbs	11,617,447

560 bales, containing 55,871 lbs. raw silk; 530 bales sunn (hemp); 6,293 bags, containing 10,618 cwt. of sugar.

Privilege Goods, viz. 37 chests munjeet; 204 chests safflower; 258 chests gum Arabic; 589 bales cotton; 245 bales cotton wool; 293 bales raw silk; 290 bags sources; 290 jars green ginger; 1 402 chests indigo; 1,800 bags pepper; 20 jars castor oil; 24 chests gum animi; 13 chests cassia; 139 chests turmeric.

Besides several parcels of goods the particulars whereof are not yet known.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do declare that they will put up to sale at their ensuing September Sale, besides those goods already declared, the undermentioned, viz.

Tea, Bohea.....	400,000 lbs.
Congou and Campoi.....4	050,000
Pekoe and Souchong.....	350,000
Singlo and Twankay.....	800,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
6,000,000	including private Trade.

On Monday, the 7th of September, prompt the 4th of December following.

Also 30,000 bags saltpetre, on Wednesday, the 2d of September, prompt the 4th of December following.

200,000 lbs. cinnamon, more or less, on Thursday, the 1st of October, prompt the 8th of January, 1808.

The sale of West-India produce, since our last, has been very trifling, and prices lower than usual, in fact, both East and West-India produce are in great abundance in the market, and the present state of the Continent, at this moment, is such, that we scarce have a port in the northern part of Europe to export our aforesaid produce to, and the home consumption is comparatively trifling to the export trade of East and West India produce.

The following are the late sales of Sugar, &c.

	Hhds.	*Fir.*	*Bls.*	
Per William Broadhurst	264	87	33	Sugar at 58s. to 64s per cwt.
Kymer and Co.....	310			Casks Coffee, at 90s. to 135s. per cwt.
Do.			30	Bls. Cocoa, at 30s. to 94s. per cwt.
Blanche and Co ..	225			Bags Pimento, at 8½d. to 11d. per lb.

Thus it will appear how dull at present the market is for sale of West India produce, as 2,000 hogsheads of sugar have been frequently sold in one week by public sale, for exportation to the Continent, exclusive of large quantities of coffee, ginger, pimento, cotton wool, &c.

The other public sales consisted of

500 Westphalia Hams, per G. Bryant, at 3d. to 8½d. per lb.
180 Tons Barrilla, per T. Edwards, at 51s. 6d. to 58s. per ton.

Per T. Bowden, and Co.
- 50 Casks Honey, at 45s. to 46s. per cwt.....
- 66 Seron's Jesuit's Bark (for exportation), at 1d. to 5s. per lb.
- 30 Ounces Musk at 10s. per oz.....
- 56 Bags Bay Berries, at 50s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. .....
- 45 Jars Olive Oil, at 6s. 9d. per gallon.....

The

The Jamaica fleet, consisting of 170 sail, under convoy of the La Piques are safe arrived, to the great satisfaction of the underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-house, as well as the West India merchants, as coming through the Gulph they separated in a tremendous gale of wind, and two ships were captured by the French, but fortunately retaken, and safe. Leeward Island rum has lowered in price, say 2s 10d to 3s 6d per gallon; coffee rather dull; cotton-wool quite at a stand, owing to the state of the manufactories at Manchester, and its neighbourhood.

The following provisions have been exported from the port of Belfast since the 1st of November last:—12,606 barrels, 3,180 tierces, 632 half barrels, pork; 2,029 barrels, 1,613 tierces, 563 half barrels, beef; 2,877 bales, 1 409 hogsheads, of bacon.

The Germans maintain a considerable trade in the countries bordering on the Levant, in calicoes, muslins, and diaper linens, and the most saleable calicoes are manufactured in Austria. Those of Saxony are eagerly sought for in Constantinople; but the Greeks prefer the *Catarcas*, which are manufactured at Plauen, in the Voigtland. The principal manufactures of calicoes and common muslins are in Saxony, Bohemia, Upper Austria, and the Swiss Cantons of St. Gall and Appenzel. The plain linens of Germany, which are preferred in Italy and in the Levant, are those of Carinthia and Lower Austria, but this article is inconsiderable; but the manufacture of diaper linen produces between four and five hundred piastres yearly to Vienna, Trieste and Venice. The French and the Dutch are said to manufacture much better diapers, but they sell dearer, and to a much less amount. The Germans engross almost all the trade in the braziery, gilding, and japan wares, which is considerable in the Levant; also in coarse glass, hardware, in earthenware, and china (the last manufactured at Dresden and Vienna), and in several other articles of less importance. New competitors have taken from the French the silk trade, which they employed almost exclusively; the Italian silks have now the preference, and, what may seem a little extraordinary, several manufactures of silk have been lately established in Russia, which supply a good deal to the Levant market.

There have been exported from Belfast to England alone, since the 1st of January, 1807, 7,335,705 yards of linen.

The Governor and Council of Prince of Wales's Island have let, by public auction, the following privileges for the year 1807, at the annexed sums per month, viz.

The licence for keeping a gaming house in George Town, for 1,220 Spanish dollars, and for the same in James Town, 420.

For the exclusive privilege of preparing and retailing opium, prepared for smoaking, in George Town, 2,850 dollars, and in James Town, 810.

For the exclusive privilege of retailing Asiatic spirituous liquors (arrack), in George Town, 2,850 dollars; and in James Town, 430.

For the exclusive privilege of retailing salt for inland consumption, or exportation, in less quantities than one boyan, 475 dollars.

The duty of 10 per cent. on all oil, ghee, and hog's lard, imported into the island, or transshipped in the harbour of Port Cornwallis, 980 dollars.

These privileges and duties were farmed in the preceding year for 7,205 dollars per month; at the last auction they let for 12,005, being an increase of 4,710 dollars per month.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

	July 10.	July 14.	July 17.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 3	34 5 ..	34 7 ..	*Bags.*—Kent, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.
Altona	34 4	34 6 ..	34 8 ..	—— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 10	36.....	36 2 ..	—— Essex, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Paris	24 10	24 10 ..	24 10 ..	*Pockets.*—Kent, 5l. 5s to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	50.....	50.....	50	—— Sussex, 5l. 10s to 7l. per cwt.
Naples	42	42.....	42.....	—— Farnham, 8l. to 9l. per cwt.
Genoa	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Lisbon	63¾	63¾	63¾	The verage price of Raw Sugar, exclusive
Oporto	64¼	64¼	64¼	of duty, is 30s. 4½d. per cwt.
Dublin	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—The Stourbridge Canal, 200l. per share; the last half yearly dividend, 6l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. dividend 8l. per share, per annum.—Grand Junction 90l. ex dividend of 1l. 10s. nett for the last half year.—Kennet and Avon, old shares at 20l.; new ditto at 2l. per share premium.—Lancaster, at 20l. ex dividend of 1l. per share.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 120l. for 85l. paid.—West India Dock stock, at 145l. per cent. ex. half yearly dividend of 5l. nett.—London Dock, 113l. per cent. ex. half yearly dividend of 2l. 15s. per cent.

cent.—East India Dock, 125l. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. premium.—Albion Assurance, 11 per cent. premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 7s. per share premium.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium.—The following Navigable Canal Shares were sold by Mr. Scott, at Garraway's, by order of the Court of Chancery.—The Ashton and Oldham Canal at 91l.—Manchester, Bolton and Bury, 30l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 33l. to 34l. including the new calls paid.—Huddersfield, 16l.—Brecon and Abergavenny, 34l.—Union, 31l. for 91l. per share paid.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON strong clay soils the wheat crops have suffered much from the prevalence of dry weather, and the barley and oats, owing to the continuance of rain in the spring, did not admit of early sowing; and when sown, the growth of the tender plant was considerably checked by the cold and chilling winds, which made those crops, in many places, thin, scanty, and dwarfish, and the ear and straw of the wheat very short. Beans and peas are, in general, equally indifferent crops, and in some few places have totally failed, and the ground is in preparation for wheat.

However, it must be observed, that on rich loams, sandy and flinty soils, the winter and spring crops of corn are in general very good and promising; the wheat stands well, and the barley and oats strong and heavy. The average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 73s. 6d.; Barley 37s; Oats 28s. 11d.

The sowing of turnips has been attended with various success; in some situations the early sown crop stands well; in others, they have partially or totally failed, and the work has been to be done over again. The pastures from the dryness of the season, are burnt up; and the eddishes are in a state of great backwardness, which has occasioned a great reduction in the prices of lean stock, brought in immense numbers to the late great northern fair, where store-sheep were much lower; and well bred lambs have been sold from 25l. to 30l. per cent. cheaper than last year. Young fresh horses are still dear, and much in request; inferior ones are very low. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. per stone; Mutton from 4s. to 5s.

The hay harvest has been well got together, and proves large in bulk, and of a good quality.

In Surrey and Essex some rye and peas have been already cut, and the harvest is in a state of great forwardness, with plenty of hands.

The wool trade is very brisk, and fine wool maintains last year's prices. Long wool rather lower.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE shall proceed to give a short account of the periodical publications on Botany, mentioned in our last communication. The Botanical Magazine for July contains 1. A new species of Menyanthes from New South Wales, under Dr Solander's name of *exaltata*, which has a near affinity with M. *ovata*, and belongs to the division of the genus, which the French botanists have called Villarsia, but which Dr Sims has not thought fit to adopt; nor indeed do we think it was at all necessary to separate the species of so small a genus, merely on account of the seeds in some, or rather in one of them being attached to the centre of the valves of the capsule, and in others to their margins. 2. Iberis *ciliata*, a small alpine hardy plant, of no great beauty, but which may serve among others to decorate rockwork, or an old wall. 3. Chorizema *nanum*, one of the New Holland papilionaceous plants, having ten distinct stamens, and is perhaps the smallest shrub known. The leaves of this plant more resemble those of Holly than the one called from this circumstance *ilicifolium* by M. Labillardiere, an inconvenience, which unfortunately often attends the naming plants from any particular quality new species being frequently afterwards discovered, which possess that quality in a still more eminent degree, and thus a name at first highly appropriate is rendered of no avail for the purpose of distinction: another inconvenience is often found to arise from such names being taken from qualities that are not essential, by which it not unfrequently happens that a plant named *hirsuta*, or *aculeata*, and so on, shall, when cultivated, usually occur without hairs or thorns. 5. Moræa *collina*, a rare Cape bulb, of which, according to Mr Ker, there are several varieties; three of them are particularly specified, the first with small and brighter red flowers than the second here figured, and a third with yellow flowers, figured by Jacquin. 6. Crinum *americanum*. Mr Ker has framed a new generic character for this genus (the Buibine of Gærtner, who applied the name of Crinum to the Agapanthus of Hortus Kewensis), and very properly remarks, that, it is not to be distinguished from the tubular flowered Amaryllises, except by the more regular expansion of the segments of its corolla, that it approaches the genus Hæmanthus by means of H. *multiflorus*; and it only wants the crown in the centre of the flower, the nectarium of Linnæus, to make

make it a complete Pancratium. With regard to Hæmanthus, however, we recommend to this ingenious botanist to re-consider whether H. *multiflorus* and *puniceus* be really congeners of H. *coccineus*, of which they want the singular involucrum, and their radication appears to be totally different; for whilst in H. *coccineus* the roots issue from the base of the bulb, as in the tulip, squill, and most other bulbs, in the two first-mentioned species, they issue from the crown of the bulb, and are spread over it; or, at least, the manner in which the new bulb is formed, directly in the centre of the base of the old one, now entirely exhausted in nourishing the flowering scape, gives this remarkable appearance. 7. Allium *striatum*, a kind of Garlick, which differs from the other species in having none of the peculiar odour of the genus. We believe this plant has been pretty generally, but falsely, considered by the nurserymen as the Hypoxis *erecta* of Linnæus.

A folio plate of the Botanist's Repository contains, 1. Aloe *arborescens*, one of the species which Linnæus considered as a variety of his *perfoliata*; a name under which he certainly confounded several distinct plants. It is one of the largest of the genus. 2. Protea *coronata*, a new species of this very extensive genus, belonging to the division, to which Mr. Salisbury has given the name of Erodendrum. 3. Ophrys *arachnoides*, supposed by the author to be the O. *aranifera* of Hudson and English Botany; the O. *fucifera* of Curtis's Flora Londinensis. But this is a mistake, the plant here figured not having been ever yet observed to be indigenous to Britain. It is the O. *arachnites* of Smith in his Tour on the Continent, vol. II. p. 295, and described by Haller in his Hist. Plant. No 1266. 4. Ophrys *muscifera*, here called *myodes*, native of this country, and has long ago figured in the English Botany, and, as this author says, in the Botanical Magazine also, where we have, however, sought for it in vain. 5. Hibbertia *crenata*, the individual plant figured last month in the Paradisus Londinensis, and called there Burtonia *grossulariæfolia*. We are not certain, however, that Mr. Salisbury has done right in separating it from the genus Hibbertia; at least, we think these plants might have been suffered to remain united for the present, till the expected publication by Brown on the Flora of New Holland shall have decided the question, or, at least, have furnished us with more data to judge from, than we at present possess. We do not, however, mean to applaud the ease with which the author of the Botanist's Repository gets over all difficulties, who refers Hibbertia *volubilis* to the order Pentagynia; but when he finds that this species has ten pistils, with the same ease refers the genus to the order Decagynia. In such an arrangement, two species of the same genus must be sought in different orders!

The Paradisus Londinensis offers for this month, 1. Leucoium *pulchellum*. This is what is usually considered as the smaller variety of Leucoium *æstivum*; but which Mr. Haworth, an assiduous cultivator of bulbous plants, as well as Mr. Salisbury, considers as a distinct species. 2. Eurycpermum *salicifolium*, another genus erected by Mr. Salisbury from the Linnean Protea, to which he refers also *Strobilina* and *pallens*. 3. Erodendrum *formosum*, the same plant as is figured in the Repository, under the name of Protea *coronata*.

In English Botany for July, besides two Fucuses and six Confervas, there occur, 1. Peucedanum *officinale*, a very rare umbelliferous plant, found on the cliffs near Whitstable, in Kent, and by the river side, a little below Feversham. 2. Erodium *cicutarium*; one of the prettiest of the wild Geraniums, frequently seen to adorn the dry mud banks in the vicinity of London. 3. Trifolium *repens*, the white trefoil, or common Dutch clover, the Shamrock of the Irish. 4. Trifolium *pratense*, or common purple clover.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth:
He comes attended by the sultry Hours,
And ever-fanning breezes, on his way;
While, from this ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face; and earth, and skies,
All-smiling to his hot dominion leaves.

DURING the whole of the last month (from the 19th of June to the 19th of July), there has been so little rain that, in all the dry and upland parts of Hampshire, vegetation seems to be nearly at a stand. Some of the meadows and pastures are so brown as to have almost the appearance of ploughed fields. The evening breezes are, however, in general, cool and refreshing; and, with the exception of a few days, the weather, even in the day time, has not been particularly hot.

Glow-worms are seen every evening on the sides of banks, or about the bottoms of dry hedges. The light contained within the two or three last rings of the abdomen of these insects cannot be imparted to any other object so long as they continue alive and uninjured: but if, by any accident, they are crushed, their phosphorescence is immediately communicated to the surrounding objects.

June 19. *Viper's bugloss* (*echium vulgare*) *great white mullein* (*verbascum thapsus*), *borage* (*borago officinalis*), *common yarrow* (*achillea millefolium*), *fox-glove* (*digitalis purpurea*), *hairy sheep's scabious* (*jasione montana*), and *woodbine* (*lonicera periclymenum*), are all now in flower.

June 21. The *goat-sucker* or, *fern-owls*, (*Caprimulgus Europæus*), are seen in the evenings flying round trees, and in shady lanes. I have not been able to ascertain the precise time of their arrival; but from what I can learn, I should suppose they have not been noticed more than a week or ten days at furthest. These birds seem peculiar lyfond of flying about oak trees; which is easily accounted for, when we consider the great variety and numbers of different species of night-flying moths that are produced upon the oak. This tree is more favourable to the pursuits of entomologists than any other British Species.

The *stag-beetle* (*Lucanus cervus*), flies abroad in the evenings. Numerous kinds of *moths* are now to be seen flitting about the hedges and trees, a short time after sun-set, nearly till sun-rise: some in pursuit of food, but most of them, probably, in pursuit of mates. The females of several species continue stationary, whilst the males, on wing, search them out. The lanes and hedges about sun-set are crowded with swarms of *gnats* and other dipterous insects.

July 4. *Upright St. John's wort* (*hypericum pulchrum*), *thyme* (*thymus serpyllum*), *lavender* (*lavendula spica*), *wild carrot* (*daucus carrota*), *calathian violet* (*gentiana pneumanantke*) and *silver weed* (*potentilla anserina*), are all in flower.

July 15. *Silkworms* begin to spin their cones.

The *mackrel* fishers have hitherto been unsuccessful. On the evening of the 13th a few mackrel were caught, and on the evening of the 16th a few more, but scarcely sufficient to repay the labour of the day.

A gentleman of my acquaintance informs me that a short time ago he was fortunate enough to catch that intersting little beetle, the *bombardier* (*carabus crepitans* of Linnæus). He was unacquainted both with its name and faculties; and the moment he took it into his hand, it discharged its excrement with a very considerable explosion, far exceeding what it could have been supposed so small an insect could make. This faculty is given to it by the all-wise Author of Nature to guard it from the attack of enemies.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June to the 16th of July, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.33.	July 7 & 8.	Wind S. W.	Higheft 83°.	July 18.	Wind W.
Loweft 29.90.	June 28.	Wind N.W.	Loweft 56°.	June 29.	Wind N. W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	2 tenths.	This variation has occurred twice during this month.	Greateft variation in 24 hours.	5°.	This small variation has occurred twice this month.

The quantity of rain fallen since we last noticed it, is equal to a little more than four inches in depth.

We have been obliged to make up our Report a week sooner than usual; we shall however in the next take notice of the days omitted now. The average heat for the last three weeks is very nearly equal to 70°, which is much higher than usual, and the average height of the barometer is more than 30 inches. The series of dry and warm weather has been of an unusual length. We expected it to have broken up on the 14th, but the clouds passed away with very little rain, and some thunder and lightning.

ERRATUM.

Vol. xxiii page 555, col 2, line 11 from the bottom, for "*time*," read "*tune*."

On the 30th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-third Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, *the Conclusion of Remarks on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*